ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, KEW.

BULLETIN

OF

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

APPENDIX III.—1909.

NEW GARDEN PLANTS OF THE YEAR 1908.

The number of garden plants annually described in botanical and horticultural publications, both English and foreign, is now so considerable that it has been thought desirable to publish a complete list of them in the *Kew Bulletin* each year. The following list comprises all the new introductions recorded during 1908. These lists are indispensable to the maintenance of a correct nomenclature, especially in the smaller botanical establishments in correspondence with Kew, which are, as a rule, only scantily provided with horticultural periodicals. Such a list will also afford information respecting new plants under cultivation at this establishment, many of which will be distributed from it in the regular course of exchange with other botanic gardens.

The present list includes not only plants brought into cultivation for the first time during 1908, but the most noteworthy of those which have been re-introduced after being lost from cultivation. Other plants included in the list may have been in gardens for several years, but either were not described or their names had not been authenticated until recently.

In addition to species and well-marked varieties, hybrids, whether introduced or of garden origin, have been included where they have been described with formal botanical names. Mere cultural forms of well-known garden plants are omitted, for obvious reasons.

In every case the plant is cited under its published name, although some of the names are doubtfully correct. Where, however, a correction has appeared desirable, this is made.

The name of the person in whose collection the plant was first noticed or described is given where known.

An asterisk is prefixed to all those plants of which examples are in cultivation at Kew.

The publications from which this list is compiled, with the abbreviations used to indicate them, are as follows:—*B. H. B.*—Bulletin de l'Herbier Boissier. *B. K.*—Guerke, Blühende Kakteen. *B. M.*—Botanical Magazine. *B. M. H. N.*—Bulletin du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris. *B. S. B. F.*—Bulletin de la Société Botanique de France. *B. S. D. F.*—Bulletin de la Société Dendro-

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logique de France. *B. T. O.*—Bullettino della R. Società Toscana di Orticultura. *Gard.*—The Garden. *G. C.*—Gardeners' Chronicle. *Gfl.*—Gartenflora. *G. M.*—Gardeners' Magazine. *G. W.*—Gardening World. *I. S. H. T.*—Icones Selectae Horti Thenensis. *Jard.*—Le Jardin. *J. of H.*—Journal of Horticulture. *J. H. F.*—Journal de la Société Nationale d'Horticulture de France. *J. R. H. S.*—Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society. *K. B.*—Bulletin of Miscellaneous Information, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. *Lemoine Cat.*—Lemoine, Catalogue. *M. D. G.*—Mitteilungen der Deutschen Dendrologischen Gesellschaft. *M. K.*—Monatsschrift für Kakteenkunde. *N. B.*—Notizblatt des Königl. botanischen Gartens und Museums zu Berlin. *N. B. G. Edinb.*—Notes from the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh. *O. G. Z.*—Oesterreichische Garten-Zeitung. *O. R.*—Orchid Review. *Orch.*—Orchis. *R. H.*—Revue Horticole. *R. H. B.*—Revue de l'Horticulture Belge. *Sargent, T. & S.*—Sargent, Trees and Shrubs. *S. M. C.*—Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections. *Späth Cat.*—L. Späth, General Nursery Catalogue. *T. H.*—La Tribune Horticole. *Veitch Nov.*—J. Veitch & Sons, List of Novelties. *Vilm. Nov.*—Vilmorin-Andrieux & Cie, List of Novelties.

The abbreviations in the descriptions of the plants are :—*diam.*—Diameter. *ft.*—Foot or Feet. *G.*—Greenhouse. *H.*—Hardy. *H. H.*—Half-hardy. *in.*—Inches. *S.*—Stove.

Acanthaceae. An annotated list of the Acanthaceae known to have been in cultivation is given by R. H. Beddome in *J. R. H. S.* xxxiv. 54–96.

Acer discolor. (*Späth Cat.* 1908–9, n. 130, 75.) Sapindaceae. H. A tree 30–40 ft. high, with broadly lanceolate leaves which are dark green above and bluish white beneath. China. (L. Späth, Berlin.)

Acer obtusatum Murbecki. (*M.D.G.* 1907, 255.) H. Leaves 3-lobed. (Lund B.G.)

Acer spicatum laciniatum. (*M.D.G.* 1907, 257.) H. Somewhat weaker in growth than the type, with smaller irregularly lobed and laciniate leaves. (Simon-Louis, Plantières, Metz.)

***Achillea Huteri.** (*G. W.* 1908, 557, f.) Compositae. H. Stems about 6 in. high. Leaves silvery grey, small, deeply divided into linear segments. Flower-heads in corymb-like clusters terminating the stems, rather larger and more showy than those of *A. umbellata* to which the species is allied. Switzerland. (Kew.)

Aconitum volubile latisectum. (*Vilm. Nov.* 1908–9, ix.; *G. C.* 1908, xliii. 218; *R. H.* 1908, 169.) Ranunculaceae. H. A climber attaining a height of 6–7 ft., with elegantly cut dark green leaves and large trusses of deep blue flowers. China. (Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co., Paris.)

Ailanthus glandulosa tricolor. (*M. D. G.* 1907, 255.) Simarubaceae. H. Leaves when young blotched with rose, afterwards with pure white. (Fritz Graf v. Schwerin, Wendisch-Wilmersdorf, Germany.)

Akebia lobata var. **australis.** (*M. D. G.* 1907, 65.) Berberidaceae. H. Leaves always trifoliolate, with large leathery fresh green leaflets. China. (C. Sprenger, Vomero, Naples.)

Alnus Spaethii. (*Späth. Cat.* 1908–9, n. 130, 79.) Betulaceae. H. A garden hybrid between *A. japonica* and *A. subcordata.* (L. Späth, Berlin.)

Alocasia Desmetiana. (*Gfl.* 1908, 405.) Araceae. S. Leaves elongated heart-shaped, deeply sinuate; petiole spotted. Native country not recorded. (De Reusse, Saffelaere, Belgium.)

Alsophila incana. (*R. H. B.* 1906, 242; 1907, 377; 1908, 172, 179, f.) Filices. S. Referred to as a superb arborescent Fern with black spiny petioles. Congo. (E. Pynaert-Van Geert, Ghent.)

Amorpha fruticosa aureo-variegata. (*M. D. G.* 1907, 255.) Leguminosae. H. Leaves partly blotched with golden-yellow, but this coloration is not constant. (Fritz Graf v. Schwerin, Wendisch - Wilmersdorf, Germany.)

***Anchusa capensis alba.** (*Gfl.* 1908, 618.) Boraginaceae. H. A variety with white flowers. S. Africa. (Ver. z. Beförderung des Gartenb., Berlin.)

Androsace Bulleyana. (*N. B. G. Edinb.* iv. 233, t. 43A.) Primulaceae. H. A biennial with thick woody roots. Leaves in a dense rosette, sessile, spathulate, ½–1¼ in. long, ⅓ in. broad at the apex, glaucous, ciliate, mucronate. Scapes numerous, erect, strong, 2–5 in. long, pubescent, bearing densely pubescent 5–12-flowered umbels. Corolla salver-shaped, cinnabar-red; tube with a prominent annulus at the throat; limb 3–5 lin. across. S. W. China. (A. K. Bulley; Edinburgh B. G.) [*A. coccinea*, Franch.]

***Angraecum Augusti.** (*O. R.* 1908, 246.) Orchidaceae. S. A new species allied to *A. Kotschyanum*. Leaves thick and fleshy, distinctly glaucous green. Flowers pure white, arranged in two rows in an arched raceme; spur pale green, flexuose, slender, about 6 in. long. N.E. Rhodesia. (Sir Trevor Lawrence.) [Syn. *A. Augustum*: G. C. 1908, xliv. 76; 1909, xlv. 89, f.; G. M. 1908, 588.]

***Anisotes diversifolius.** (*B. M.* t. 8219.) Acanthaceae. G. An erect glabrescent shrub about 1½ ft. high. Leaves elliptic-ovate or obovate, ¾–1¾ in. long, ½–1 in. broad. Flowers pendulous, in short few-flowered axillary cymes. Corolla flame-coloured or yellow, 1½–2 in. long, with a narrow cylindric tube and two conspicuous lips, the upper slightly curved and the lower revolute. Socotra. (Kew.)

Anthemis floribunda. (*R. H.* 1908, 366.) Compositae. H. A dwarf plant, 10–12 in. high, with delicate much dissected leaves and pure white flower-heads. Country not stated.

Anthurium Laucheanum. (*G. C.* 1908, xliii. 258, f. 112; *R. H.* 1908, 229; *R. H. B.* 1908, 193; *Gfl.* 1908, 325.) Araceae. S. Stem elongated, apparently climbing by means of aerial roots. Leaves oblong-cordate, 12–15 in. long, 6–9 in. broad, conspicuously reticulate or almost bullate; petioles long, smooth, rounded. Colombia. (F. Sander & Sons). [This name has been previously given to another species of *Anthurium*, which is distinct from the plant here described.]

Anthurium Sanderi. (*G. C.* 1908, xliii. 258, suppl. ill. May 2; *R. H.* 1908, 229; *R. H. B.* 1908, 194, f.; *Gfl.* 1908, 325.) S. Resembles *A. crystallinum* and *A. magnificum*. Stem short, stout, with symmetrically arranged leaves. Leaves cordate, 3 ft. long, 2 ft. broad, with a broad sinus and sinuate lobes, olive-green above, with silvery white irregular bands along the midrib and lateral nerves, pale green beneath; petiole 3 ft. long, conspicuously angled and winged. Colombia? (F. Sander & Sons.)

Anthurium Scherzeri-Andreanum. (*R. H. B.* 1908, 196, 253, f.) S. A hybrid between *A. Scherzerianum* and *A. Andreanum*. (L. De Smet-Duvivier, Mont St. Amand, Ghent.)

Anthurium Scherzerianum rotundispathum. (*R. H.* 1908, 496, t.) S. Spathe rounded and very large, white on the upper side, with numerous small dark rose spots, bright red on the under side and slightly spotted with white; spadix curled. (R. Jarry-Desloges, Remilly, Ardennes, France.)

***Aphelandra Macleayi.** (*J. R. H. S.* xxxiv. 59.) Acanthaceae. S. Glabrous. Leaves ovate-elliptic, 1–3 in. long, green on both sides, with a white band down the midrib above, gradually acute, entire, shortly petiolate. Flowers in a terminal cone-like spike 1½–2 in. long. Corolla orange-scarlet, nearly 2 in. long. A new species. In cultivation a long time ago as *A. punctata*, and sometimes met with as *A. squarrosa*. Country unknown. (R. H. Beddome.)

Ardisia crenulata foliis variegatis. (*Jard.* 1908, 153.) Myrsinaceae. G. A form with variegated leaves. See *G. C.* 1908, xliii. 284. (L. De Smet-Duvivier, Mont St. Amand, Ghent.) [*Ardisia crenata foliis variegatis.*]

Asparagus elongatus. (*J. of H.* 1908, lvi. 193.) Liliaceae. G. A free-growing beautiful plant, with stems reaching a height of 6–7 ft., the branches bearing very numerous small flowers. Africa. (W. A. Manda, South Orange, New Jersey.)

Asparagus filicinus var. **Giraldii.** (*G. C.* 1908, xliv. 122, f. 48.) G. A variety with large broad glossy green phylloclades, usually borne in groups of 5. Flowers solitary, green, on slender pedicels much longer than the phylloclades; buds brownish. China. (Sir Trevor Lawrence.)

Aspidium falcatum var. **Mayi.** (*J. of H.* 1908, lvi. 362.) Filices. G. A crested form. The fronds are rather more stiff and less arching than in the type; at the ends they are broader and prettily crested. (H. B. May &

Sons.) [Syn. *Cyrtomium falcatum* var. *Mayi*; G. C. 1908, xliii. 254; G. 1908, 226; G. M. 1908, 322, f. *Polystichum falcatum* var. *Mayi*; G. C. 1908, xliii. 313, f. 141.]

Asplenium Laurentii var. **denticulatum.** (*T. H.* 1908, 221, t.) Filices. S. Nearest to *A. macrophyllum*, but smaller. Stipes 3¼ in. long. Fronds about 5½ in. long and 2 in. broad, with 5 obovate-triangular pinnae each side, which resemble the leaves of *Ginkgo biloba*. The variety differs from the type in having the pinnae deeply and sharply toothed along the broad apical margin. See *B. H. B.* 1896, 663. Congo. (Laeken Colonial G.; Brussels B. G.; both type and var.)

***Aster puniceus pulcherrimus.** (*Gfl.* 1908, 579.) Compositae. H. Flower-heads large, white, tinted with pale blue.

Astilbe Arendsii. (*G. C.* 1908, xliv. 75; *O. G. Z.* 1908, 381.) Saxifragaceae. H. This name has been given to a number of hybrids obtained by crossing *A. Davidii* with *A. astilboides* and *A. japonica compacta*. (G. Arends, Ronsdorf, Germany.)

Astilbe virescens. (*K.B.* 1908, 16.) H. A new species resembling *A. rivularis*. Leaves biternate; leaflets obliquely cordate, about 4 in. long, 2½–3¾ in. broad, acutely acuminate, crenate. Panicles very much branched, pyramidal. Flowers pedicellate, small, green, hermaphrodite. Petals wanting. Stamens 10. China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Azalea ledifolia var. **Van-Noordtiana.** (*Gfl.* 1908, 139, 389.) Ericaceae. H. More hardy than the type, with larger leaves differing in colour and in their glands and pubescence, and with larger differently-shaped flowers. (Van der Noordt & Sons, Boskoop, Holland.) [*Rhododendron ledifolium* var.]

***Azalea occidentalis graciosa.** (*G. C.* 1908, xliii. 358; *G. M.* 1908, 440; *R. H.* 1908, 312.) H. A very free-flowering variety, with large clusters of fragrant white flowers marked on the 2 upper lobes of the corolla with yellow. (R. & G. Cuthbert.) [*Rhododendron occidentale* var.]

Azalea occidentalis magnifica. (*G. C.* 1908, xliii. 355.) H. Flowers fragrant, white except the upper lobe of the corolla, which is marked with yellow. (R. & G. Cuthbert.) [*Rhododendron occidentale* var.]

Azalea Vuylstekeana. (*R. H. B.* 1908, 97, t., as *A. indica Vuylstekeana*.) G. Flowers crimson, semi-double. A hybrid between garden forms of *Rhododendron indicum*. (C. Vuylsteke, Loochristi, Ghent.)

Azaleodendron Crouxii. *See* **Rhodazalea Crouxii.**

***Begonia cathayana.** (*B. M.* t. 8202.) Begoniaceae. S. A new species similar to *B. Bowringiana* and *B. laciniata*. Herb 2–3 ft. high, with fleshy stems and leaves, clothed with long crimson soft hairs. Leaves obliquely cordate, up to 10 in. long, green above except the crimson nerves, with a paler zone, crimson below; petioles 6–8 in. long. Flowers coarsely hairy, vermilion, 1½–1¾ in. across, the male with 4 and the female with 5 segments. China. (F. Sander & Sons.) [*B. Bowringiana*, Hort.; G. C. 1903, xxxiii. 245, suppl. f., not of Champ.]

Begonia hybrida Elsmeri. (*G. C.* 1908, xliii, 301.) G. Parents not stated. It is a vigorous winter-flowering plant, with large fresh-coloured stellate flowers.

***Begonia kewensis.** (*G. C.* 1908, xliv. 75; *Gard.* 1908, 379, 435; *G. W.* 1908, 538; *J. of H.* 1908, lvii. 87.) G. Of garden origin. It is a slender-growing plant, with horizontal or pendulous leafy branches. Leaves oval or oblong, oblique, acute, about 6 in. long, 2 in. broad at the base. Flowers pure white or pale cream-coloured, ½ in. across, borne in large clusters along the branches. (Kew; J. Veitch & Sons.)

***Begonia modica.** (*K. B.* 1908, 259.) S. A very small almost stemless herb. Leaves obliquely and broadly peltate-ovate, 2–3½ in. long, 1¾–2½ in. broad, subacute, light green except the obscurely reddish margins; petiole 1¼–1¾ in. long. Peduncles few-flowered, ¾–1¼ in. long. Flowers terminal, yellow, about ¾ in. across, the 2 male on pedicels about ¾ in. long and the 1 female almost sessile, each with only 2 segments. West Trop. Africa. (Kew.)

***Beloperone angustiflora.** (*K. B.* 1908, 20; *J. R. H. S.* xxxiv. 64.) Acanthaceae. S. A perennial dichotomously branched herb. Leaves oblong-elliptic or the upper narrowly oblong or almost linear, 1¼–3 in. long, 3–8 lin. broad, acute at apex and base, entire. Inflorescence at first subcapitate, afterwards elongated, dense. Corolla-tube narrow, whitish, 6–7 lin. long; limb purple-violet, 2-lipped;

upper lip 2-lobed, about 2 lin. long; lower lip deeply 3-lobed, about 3 lin. long. Tropical America. (Kew; Paris B. G.)

Berberis arguta. *See* **Mahonia arguta.**

***Berberis yunnanensis.** (*B. M.* t. 8224.) Berberidaceae. H. A shrub 3–6 ft. high; branches greyish, with spreading 3- or 5-partite spines. Leaves obovate-cuneate, ¾–1½ in. long, ⅓–⅔ in. broad, rounded at the apex, entire or spinose-serrate. Flowers solitary or in few-flowered fascicles, pale yellow, ¾ in. across. Berries red, ellipsoid, ⅓–½ in. long. Western China. (M. L. de Vilmorin, Les Barres, France.)

***Betula globispica.** (*M. D. G.* 1907, 61, 66.) Betulaceae. H. Closely resembles *Carpinus yedoensis*, from which it is easily distinguished by having brown somewhat acute leaf-buds. Japan. (Darmstadt B. G.; C. Sprenger, Vomero, Naples.)

***Bifrenaria tetragona.** (*G. C.* 1908, xliii. 422; *O. R.* 1908, 205.) Orchidaceae. G. Flowers closely arranged around the pseudobulbs, wax-like, with greenish sepals and petals, and a white lip suffused with dark purple outside. Brazil. (Charlesworth & Co.) [*Maxillaria tetragona*, Lindl.; B. M. t. 3146. = *Lycaste tetragona*, Lindl.; Gard. 1908, 323.]

Brassica insularis. (*G. C.* 1908, xliv. 81.) Cruciferae. H. A robust very free-flowering species. Leaves rather thick, glaucous, the lower petiolate, lyrate, unequally crenate-dentate or almost entire, the upper subsessile, long-linear. Racemes stout. Flowers relatively large, white, or white with red veins. Sardinia. (La Mortola.)

Brasso-cattleya Cliftoni. (*G. C.* 1908, xliv. 418; *G. M.* 1908, 943, 944, f.; *J. of H.* 1908, lvii. 574.) Orchidaceae. S. A garden hybrid between *B.-c. Digbyano-Mossiae* and a variety of *Cattleya Trianae*. (Charlesworth & Co.)

Brasso-cattleya Peetersiae. (*O. R.* 1908, 150.) S. A garden hybrid between *Cattleya Warscewiczii* and *B.-c.* Madame Ch. Maron. (F. Lambeau, Brussels.)

Bromelia tricolor. (*G. C.* 1908, xliii. 257, f. 115; *R. H.* 1908, 229; *R. H. B.* 1908, 192; *Gfl.* 1908, 325.) Bromeliaceae. S. Resembles *Ananas sativus variegatus*, but it differs in habit, and the leaves have larger hooked marginal spines ¼ in. apart or more. Leaves 2 ft. long, 1½-2 in. broad, wavy on the margins, with broad marginal bands of creamy yellow, or rose-red at the base, and entirely rose-red when young. South Brazil. F. Sander & Sons.)

***Bromheadia Finlaysoniana.** (*O. R.* 1908, 200.) Orchidaceae. S. Similar to *Epidendrum elongatum* in habit, varying from 1-8 ft. in height. Inflorescence flexuose, continuing to elongate and flower for a long time. Flowers in the axils of cup-shaped bracts closely arranged in two rows, white faintly tinged with pink, yellow on the disk of the lip and purple-veined on the side lobes; segments about 1½ in. long. Reintroduced. Malay Peninsula and Archipelago. (Kew.) [Syn. *B. palustris*, Lindl.; B. M. t. 4001.]

***Buddleia variabilis** var. **superba.** (*Veitch, Nov.* 1908–9, 4, f.) Loganiacae. H. Spikes of flowers much larger and more deeply coloured than in any other variety. It flowers a fortnight later than the type. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Bulbophyllum Dixoni. (*K. B.* 1908, 412.) Orchidaceae. S. A new species near *B. Pecheï*, but it has a larger scape, and the small flowers are light greenish yellow, with numerous more or less confluent dark brown spots on the sepals, and a dusky brown lip with a yellow median line. Scape 6–7½ in. long. Sepals about ⅓ in. long. Petals ⅛ in. long, with bristle-like tails at the apex. Siam. (Trinity Coll. *B. G.*, Dublin.)

***Bulbophyllum fascinator.** (*B. M.* t. 8199.) S. An epiphyte with stout creeping rhizome. Pseudobulbs ovoid-oblong, ¾–1 in. long, 1-leaved. Leaves sessile, elliptic-oblong, about 2 in. long and 1 in. broad. Scape about 4 in. long, 1-flowered. Flowers large, pale green with crimson markings. Dorsal sepal ovate, about 1¼ in. long, with crimson filiform appendages at the apex; lateral sepals united and prolonged into caudate appendages about 7 in. long. Petals falcate-oblong, nearly ½ in long. Lip recurved, ovate-oblong, channelled. Annam. (F. Sander & Sons.) [Syn. *Cirrhopetalum fascinator*, Rolfe; K. B. 1908, 69.]

***Bulbophyllum lilacinum.** (*G. C.* 1908, xliv. 348; *O. R.* 1908, 362; *J. of H.* 1908, lvii. 482.) S. Flowers in dense racemes or spikes, about 3 in. long, lilac spotted with purple. Siam. (Sir Trevor Lawrence.)

Bulbophyllum mirum. (*O. R.* 1908, 190: *G. C.* 1908, xliii. 353, f. 156; *G. M.* 1908, 440.) S. Remarkable for its curious flowers. Plant about 3 in. high, with ribbed pseudobulbs. Leaves oblong, short. Scapes 2-flowered. Flowers whitish or buff, densely spotted with light reddish brown. Lateral sepals united, about twice as long as the ovate connivent dorsal one. Petals consisting of a small round disk, with 15–17 linear motile filaments on the back. Malaya. (Sir. J. Colman.) [Syn. *B. vibrans;* Gard. 1908, 274.]

Bulbophyllum morphologorum. (*Orch.* ii. 89, f.) S. Allied to *B. Careyanum*, but the peduncles are 10 in. long. Spikes 4–5 in. long, densely flowered. Flowers very small, greenish yellow, very densely spotted with sordid purple; lip yellow, with a black scurf on the upper side. The flowers are curious in having a small triangular plate between the dorsal and lateral sepals. Siam. (Baron von Fuerstenberg, Hugenpoet, Mintard, Germany.)

Bulbophyllum propinquum. (*Orch.* ii. 62.) S. Pseudobulbs ovoid or the older 4-winged, ½–¾ in. long, 1-leaved. Leaves oblong-lanceolatae, acute, 2¼–4½ in. long, ½–¾ in. broad. Racemes shorter than the pseudobulbs and leaves together, many-flowered. Flowers about ⅓ in. long, green, with a dense purple reticulation, yellow on the disk and minute petals. Siam. (Baron von. Fuerstenberg.)

Bulbophyllum vibrans. *See* **B. mirum.**

Buxus sempervirens var. **himalayensis.** (*M. D. G.* 1907, 66.) Euphorbiaceae. H. Leaves 1¾–2 in. long, nearly ½ in. broad, resembling those of the Myrtle. Himalaya. (C. Sprenger, Vomero, Naples.)

***Calandrinia chromantha.** (*Gfl.* 1908, 632.) Portulaceae. H. Plant about 1 ft. high, freely and loosely branched. Leaves rather large, sap-green. Buds and flowers rose-coloured, followed by small orange-yellow fruits which persist a long time. Argentina. (M. Herb, Naples.)

Calathea insignis. (*G.C.* 1908, xliv. 63.) Scitamineae. S. Leaves partially erect, lanceolate, 15 in. long, 2 in. broad at their broadest part, light green above, deeply shaded on the margins and marked with dark velvety blotches on each side of the midrib, rich purple beneath. Brazil? (J. Veitch & Sons.)

***Campanula glomerata acaulis.** (*R. H. B.* 1908, 329, f.; *Jard.* 1908, 122, f.) Campanulaceae. H. A dwarf form, the stems being only 3–5 in. high. (Cayeux & Le Clerc, Paris.)

***Carpinus yedoensis.** (*M. D. G.* 1907, 66.) Cupuliferae. H. A quick-growing tree, with a valuable wood. Leaf-buds green. Leaves large, quite glabrous, prettily and irregularly toothed, sometimes even lobed. Japan; Central China. (C. Sprenger, Vomero, Naples.)

Catasetum Claesianum. (*G.C.* 1908, xliv. 150, 211, f. 90; *O. R.* 1908, 276; *J. of H.* 1908, lvii. 185.) Orchidaceae. S. Closely allied to *C. discolor.* Flowers in an erect spike, greenish yellow, about ½ in. across, with the lip fringed along the sides. Antennae commonly present in the species of this genus wanting. Introduced into Belgium in 1892. Brazil. (Sir Trevor Lawrence.)

***Catasetum labiatum.** (*G. C.* 1908, xliv. 150; *O. R.* 1908, 276; *J. of H.* 1908, lvii. 185.) S. Leaves oblong-lanceolate, 7–11 in. long, 1½–2 in. broad. Scapes 1½ ft. long, the male about 10-flowered, the female 2-flowered. Flowers green or olive-green; male subglobose, about 1 in. long, with the lip slightly longer than the other segments; female with spreading sepals and petals, up to ¾ in. long, and a fleshy hooded lip slightly longer. See *Hook. Ic. Pl.* t. 2617. Organ Mountains, Brazil. (Sir Trevor Lawrence.)

***Catasetum spinosum.** (*O. R.* 1908, 252.) S. Pseudobulbs oblong, striated. Scape about a foot high, erect, bearing a raceme of many slightly fragrant flowers. Sepals linear - lanceolate, spreading, pale yellowish green, with blood-red patches. Petals similar in shape, connivent over the back of the column. Lip spreading, linear, fringed with white flexuose succulent hairs, greenish white beneath, dotted with red, bearing on the upper side at the base an erect 3-partite spine, and a much larger one below the acumen. Reintroduced. Brazil. (Kew.) [Syn. *Myanthus spinosus*, Hook.; B. M. t. 3802.]

Cattleya Dietrichiana. (*R. H. B.* 1908, 282, 283.) Orchidaceae. G. A garden hybrid between *C. Schilleriana* and *C. Hardyana.* (E. Praet.)

Cattleya Dupreana. (*G. C.* 1908, xliv. 36; *O. R.* 1908, 245.) G. A garden hybrid between *C. Warneri* and *C. Warscewiczii.* (A. A. Peeters, Brussels.)

Cattleya Hardyana var. **aurea.** (*J. H. F.* 1907, 569.) G. Distinguished by its deeper yellow lip. (F. Lambeau, Brussels.)

Cattleya intermedio-aurea. (*Orch.* ii. 100.) G. A garden hybrid between *C. intermedia* and *C. aurea.* (P. Wolter, Madgeburg, Germany.)

Cattleya labiata Beranekiana. (*R. H.* 1908, 515.) G. Flowers white, with a slightly rose-coloured lip. (O. Béranek, Paris.)

Cattleya Mendelii majestica. (*O. R.* 1908, 205.) G. Flowers large, white, tinged with lavender on the petals, the front lobe of the lip rosy mauve. (F. Wellesley.)

Cattleya Mossiae Goosensiana. *G. C.* 1908, xliii. 321; *G. M.* 1908, 392.) G. Sepals and petals pearly white. Lip deep reddish violet or violet-purple, with a white crimped margin. (Sir Trevor Lawrence.)

Cattleya parisiensis. (*G. C.* 1908, xliii. 158.) G. A garden hybrid between *C. aurea* and *C. Parthenia.* (F. Wellesley.)

***Cercis canadensis** f. **alba.** (*M.D.G.* 1907, 72.) Leguminosae. H. A white-flowered form. (Arnold Arboretum.)

Cereus Anisitsii. (*B. K.* t. 107.) Cactaceae. S. Stem very slightly 4-angled. Areolae with 3, rarely 4 or more, radial spines only 1-2 lin. long. Flowers 7-8 in. long, almost odourless; tube long, slender; segments lanceolate, acuminate, purplish, especially the outer, passing to white on the inside. Style shining carmine-red. Paraguay. (Berlin-Dahlem B.G.)

Cereus Dybowskii. (*B. S. B. F.* 1908, 695.) S. Branched from the base. Branches erect, nearly 17 ft. long. Ribs 28–30, low, hidden by a white wool. Areolae approximate. Radial spines 20–25 or more, bristle-like, intertwined; central numerous, somewhat stronger. Flowers funnel-shaped, white, 10 in. long. Fruit red, naked, with white pulp. Brazil. (Dép. Agric. Col., Paris.)

Cereus tricostatus. (*B. S. B. F.* 1907, 664; *M. K.* 1908, 167.) S. Very near *C. triangularis*, differing in having only 1 or 2 short spines to each of the areolae, and somewhat smaller red fruits, with scarlet instead of white flesh. Mexico.

Chenopodium amaranticolor. (*R.H.* 1908, 77; *O. G. Z.* 1908, 164.) Chenopodiaceae. H. Annual herb attaining a height of 8 ft., with a robust branched glabrous stem, alternately striped with white and amaranth-red. Leaves varying in shape from triangular to rhomboidal, up to 4 in. long, covered when young with an amaranth-red dust which disappears with age; petiole 2–3 in. long. Flowers in a long amaranth-red panicle. Southern France? (Paris B.G.)

***Chirita barbata.** (*B. M.* t. 8200.) Gesneraceae. S. A perennial herb with an erect stem 2 ft. high. Leaves ovate-oblong, 3–6 in. long, 1–2½ in. broad, hairy on both sides; petioles ½–1 in. long. Peduncles united to the petioles. Flowers pedicellate, 4–8 together. Corolla funnel-shaped, bluish lilac, with a yellow band in front; tube 1 in. long or more; lobes rounded, slightly spreading. This plant was included in List of 1896 as *C. hamosa*, but it differs from *C. hamosa*, R. Br., in the leaves, the size and shape of the calyx and corolla, and in the woolly anthers. India. (Kew.)

Chondropetalum Fletcheri. (*G. C.* 1908, xliv. 347; *O. R.* 1908, 56, f. 8.) Orchidaceae. S. A garden hybrid between *Chondrorhyncha Chestertoni* and *Zygopetalum Mackayi.* (J. C. B. Fletcher.)

Cirrhopetalum Andersonii. (*G. C.* 1908, xliv. 254.) Orchidaceae. S. Plant of dwarf habit. Flowers 1 in. long, in umbels. Lateral sepals ovate, connivent, whitish, with fine rose dots; dorsal sepal concave, marked with purple lines. Sikkim. (Sir Trevor Lawrence.)

Cirrhopetalum fascinator. *See* **Bulbophyllum fascinator.**

***Cirrhopetalum papillosum.** (*K. B.* 1908, 70.) S. Rhizome short. Pseudobulbs narrowly elliptic-oblong, ¾ in. long, 1-leaved. Leaves narrowly oblong, about 1¾ in. long, ¼–⅓ in. broad. Scapes slender, about 2 in. long. Umbels usually 6-flowered. Flowers about 1 in. long. Dorsal sepal and petals lined with dark purple on a pale ground; lateral sepals papillose-hispid, marbled and speckled with red-brown. Siam. (Trinity Coll. B.G., Dublin.)

***Cirrhopetalum Roxburghii.** (*G.C.* 1908, xliii. 290; *O. R.* 1908, 170; *Gard.* 1908, 222.) S. Small plant, with ovate dull reddish green leaves and almost globose umbels of cream-white flowers tinged with rose or purple. India. (Sir Trevor Lawrence.)

Cladrastis tinctoria aureo-variegata. (*M. D. G.* 1907, 255.) Leguminosae. H. Leaves constantly variegated with yellow. (Simon-Louis, Plantières, Metz.)

***Clematis repens.** (*Veitch, Nov.* 1908-9, 4, 11, f.) Ranunculaceae. H. Similar to *C. montana*, but the pure white flowers are much larger, being 2-3 in. across, and they are produced in August. China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Clethra alnifolia f. rosea. (*M. D. G.* 1907, 75.) Ericaceae. H. Corolla, especially outside, rose, white towards the base, bright rose in bud. Massachusetts. (Arnold Arboretum.)

***Cocos nucifera** var. **aurea.** (*G. C.* 1908, xliii. 257, f. 123; *Jard.* 1908, 152; *R. H. B.* 1908, 193.) Palmae. S. Remarkable on account of the orange-yellow sheaths, petioles, and midribs of the leaves. (F. Sander & Sons.)

Codonanthe florida. (*B. T. O.* 1908, 8, f. 1.) Gesneraceae. S. Branches slender, trailing, rooting, brown, rarely again branched. Leaves petiolate, oblong-elliptic, 1 in. long, nearly ½ in. broad, fleshy, more or less incurved at the apex, pale green beneath, darker green above. Flowers solitary, axillary. Pedicels and calyx-tube red-brown. Calyx-lobes linear, erect, green. Corolla about ¾ in. long, at first quite white, afterwards pale brownish yellow, which is more pronounced inside the tube, the throat of which is densely spotted with dark brown; tube flexuose, pouched at the base; lobes broad, rounded. Brazil. (Florence B. G.)

Coelogyne albo-lutea. (*K. B.* 1908, 414.) Orchidaceae. S. A distinct and handsome new species. Pseudobulbs ovoid-oblong, about 3 in. long, 2-leaved. Leaves shortly petiolate, lanceolate-elliptic, 6–7 in. long, 1¾-2 in. broad. Scape arched, 6–7 in. long, 5–7-flowered. Flowers showy, very fragrant, pure white, with the greater part of the side lobes deep yellow, and the base of the front lobe rather lighter yellow. Sepals lanceolate-oblong, 1–1¼ in. long. Petals similar, not keeled. Lip 3-lobed, about ¾ in. long. Mountains of Northern India. (F. Sander & Sons; Glasnevin B. G.)

***Coelogyne perakensis.** (*B. M.* t. 8203.) S. A new species closely allied to *C. sulphurea*, under which name it has been cultivated. It differs in having larger pseudobulbs, longer sheaths to the scapes, and distinctly narrower bracts. Sepals spreading, lanceolate-oblong, ½ in. long, light buff. Petals linear, light green, rather shorter than the sepals. Lip strongly 3-lobed, light yellow, with a deep yellow blotch on the disk. Perak. (Glasnevin B. G.; Kew.)

Coelogyne virescens. (*K. B.* 1908, 70.) S. A new species having a general resemblance to *C. Parishii*, but quite distinct in the crest. Flowers pale green, with very dark dots on the lip. Sepals 1¼ in. long. Lip ¾ in. long, 3-lobed, slightly recurved; lateral lobes oblong, obtuse, scarcely ½ in. long; median lobe ovate, very much waved; disk 3-keeled; keels crenulate. Annam. (F. Sander & Sons.)

Coriaria nepalensis var. **maxima.** (*M. D. G.* 1907, 66.) Coriariaceae. H. A quick-growing evergreen shrub climbing to a height of 10–13 ft. Leaves about 4 in. long and broad. Fruits black. Himalaya. (C. Sprenger, Vomero, Naples.)

Coriaria sinica. (*M. D. G.* 1907, 66.) H.? Described as a very beautiful evergreen species, with roundish leaves. Central China. (C. Sprenger, Vomero, Naples.)

Cornus sanguinea aureo-marmorata. (*M. D. G.* 1907, 255.) Cornaceae. H. All the leaves on the youngest shoots completely marbled with pale yellow. (Schlosspark zu Biebrich, Germany.)

Cornus sanguinea var. **Moseri.** (*T. H.* 1908, 89; *O. G. Z.* 1908, 27.) H. Leaves of a beautiful yellowish white, variegated with rose and purple. [Syn. *C. sanguinea variegata Moseri*; R. H. 1907, 501.]

***Corydalis Alleni.** (*Gard.* 1908, 291, f.) Papaveraceae. H. An early-flowering plant apparently of hybrid origin and probably derived from *C. tuberosa*. Flowers yellow-white, tinged with purple. (A. Perry; Kew.)

***Corytholoma macropodum.** (*K. B.* 1908, 20; *B. M.* t. 8228.) Gesneraceae. S. Glandular-hirsute herb, 6–9 in. high, with a subglobose tuber. Stems 1 or 2, unbranched, bearing 1 or 2 pairs of suborbicular leaves 3–5 in. across. Cymes solitary, axillary, 5–7-flowered, on peduncles 2–4 in. long. Corolla cinnabar-red; tube about 1 in. long, nearly cylindric; limb very slightly 2-lipped; lobes 5, spreading, rounded, the lower 3 blotched with purple. S. Brazil. (Kew.)

*Cotoneaster rugosa var Henryi. (*Veitch, Nov.* 1908–9, 6, 19, f.) Rosaceae. H. A free-growing variety. Leaves lanceolate, 3 in. long, bright green when young, dark green when old. Berries rich crimson-brown, borne in clusters. China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

*Cotyledon lateralis. (*K. B.* 1908, 447.) Crassulaceae. G. Stem short, 1¼–1¾ in. thick, simple. Leaves linear-ligulate, 3½–4½ in. long, ⅝–¾ in. broad, in a dense rosette. Cymes pedunculate, spreading horizontally, as long as or scarcely longer than the leaves, compact. Flowers 80-130 in each cyme. Corolla greenish yellow, subcylindric, 5 lin. long, 2 lin. across. Probably Mexico or adjacent regions. (Kew.)

Crassula Mariae. (*B. H. B.* 1908, 715.) Crassulaceae. G. Stem erect, slender, simple, 4–8 in. high. Leaves opposite, decussate, sessile, ovate, ¾–1¾ in. long, ¼–¾ in. broad, the lower in a dense rosette, densely papillose on the margin, less so on the under side, glabrous above. Flowers very small, in axillary spike-like inflorescences 1¼–2½ in. long. Mozambique. (W. Barbey, Pierrière, Geneva.)

Crinum Vassei. (*B. M. H. N.* 1907, 444; *R. H.* 1908, 132, f.) Amaryllidaceae. G. Bulb ovoid, 4 in. across, without a distinct neck. Leaves linear-lorate, up to 2 ft. long, 2 in. broad, scabrid on the margin. Scape 10 in. long, compressed. Umbels 15-flowered. Perianth funnel-shaped, 8 in. long; tube cylindric, curved, red; segments linear-lanceolate, slightly shorter than the tube, white, with a red median stripe. Mozambique. (Paris B.G.)

Crocus aerius major. (*G. M.* 1908, 300, as *C. aerius majus*.) Iridaceae. H. A very fine form. (T. Smith, Newry.)

Cryptomeria japonica nana. (*M. D. G.* 1907, 256.) Coniferae. H. Very dwarf, forming a small globose bush. (Fritz Graf v. Schwerin, Wendisch-Wilmersdorf, Germany.)

Cyclamen aegineticum. (*Gfl.* 1908, 296.) Primulaceae. H.? This and the three following are new species, apparently of little horticultural value. *C. aegineticum* is intermediate between *C. graecum* and *C. pseudo-graecum*, differing from the former in the smallness of its parts, especially the flower, from the latter in its more rounded leaves, and from both in the marking of the corolla. Greece. (Freiburg B. G.)

Cyclamen Jovis. (*Gfl.* 1908, 294.) H.? Very near *C. neapolitanum* from which it may be distinguished by the slenderness of the flowers, in which the lobes of the calyx and corolla are longer. Asia Minor. (Freiburg B. G.)

*Cyclamen maritimum. (*Gfl.* 1908, 291.) H.? This and *C. pseudo-maritimum* are remarkable for the brown-green colour of the leaves, which vary considerably in form and marking. Flowers produced in September with the leaves, inconspicuous, pale rose, with a deep carmine mark at the base of the corolla-lobes. Southern Asia Minor. (Freiburg B. G.)

Cyclamen pseudo-maritimum. (*Gfl.* 1908, 293.) H.? Leaves as in *C. maritimum*, but the species differs in having lanceolate and acuminate instead of ovate and rounded calyx-lobes, and long-acuminate instead of rounded corolla-lobes. Southern Asia Minor. (Freiburg B. G.)

Cymbidium eburneum Goodsoni-anum. (*G. C.* 1908, xliii. 254; *O. R.* 1908, 140; *G. M.* 1908, 322.) Orchidaceae. G. Flowers white, with a broad rose-purple band down the middle of the lip. (H. S. Goodson.)

Cymbidium gattonense. (*G. C.* 1908, xliii. 77; *O. R.* 1908, 71; *G. M.* 1908, 132.) G. A garden hybrid between *C. Lowianum* and *C. Tracyanum*. (Sir J. Colman.)

Cymbidium rosefieldiense. (*G. C.* 1908, xliv. 453.) G. A garden hybrid between *C. Tracyanum* and *C. grandiflorum*. (De B. Crawshay.)

Cymbidium Sanderi splendens. (*G. W.* 1908, 231, f.; *J. of H.* 1908, lvi. 221.) S. Sepals and petals white, with rose midribs and lateral nerves. Lip rose-red inside, densely covered with crimson spots and streaks. (F. Sander & Sons.) [Syn. *C. insigne* Rolfe, var.]

Cymbidium Sanderi superbum. (*J. of H.* 1908, lvi. 221.) S. Flowers very large, pink, with a white lip which is mottled with dark red and has a yellow band in the throat. (F. Sander & Sons.) [Syn. *C. insigne*, Rolfe, var.]

Cypripedium Armstrongii. (*G. C.* 1908, xliv. 418; *G. M.* 1908, 944; *J. of H.* 1908, lvii. 574.) Orchidaceae. S. Said to have been imported with *C. Spicerianum*, of which it may be regarded as a very fine form, or possibly a natural hybrid derived from it. The white dorsal sepal has a green base and a purple median band. (Armstrong & Brown.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

Cypripedium Charlesworthii Bromilowianum. (*G. C.* 1908, xliv. 285, f. 132; *G. M.* 1908, 807; *J. of H.* 1908, lvii. 469, f.) S. An albino form. Dorsal sepal pure white, with a tinge of green at the base. Petals and lip pale green, quite destitute of the brown or purple colour of the type. (H. J. Bromilow.) [*Paphiopedilum.*]

Cypripedium Dupreanum. (*R. H. B.* 1908, 13.) G. A garden hybrid between *C. insigne Chantini* and *C. Lathamianum.* (F. Stepman, Brussels.) [*Paphiopedilum.*]

Cypripedium Eustacianum. (*G. C.* 1908, xliii. 19.) S. A garden hybrid between *C. superbiens* and *C. Argus.* (E. F. Clark.) [*Paphiopedilum.*]

Cypripedium Fairrieanum nigrum. (*G. C.* 1908, xliii. 108.) S. Dorsal sepal clear white, with a broad band of blackish purple. (Moore & Co.) [*Paphiopedilum.*]

Cypripedium Gilsonianum. (*T. H.* 1908, 125.) S. A garden hybrid between *C. politum* and *C. Saltieri.* (F. Lambeau, Brussels.) [*Paphiopedilum.*]

Cypripedium Godefroyae var. **Rogersoni.** (*O. R.* 1908, 208.) S. Flower of a good shape and richly spotted. (E. Rogerson.) [*Paphiopedilum.*]

Cypripedium insigne var. **Arnoldii.** (*O. R.* 1908, 42.) G. Flower greenish yellow, with greenish raised blotches on the dorsal sepal. (J. Gurney Fowler.) [*Paphiopedilum.*]

Cypripedium Rosettii. (*G. C.* 1908, xliv. 150; *J. of H.* 1908, lvii. 185.) G. A garden hybrid between *C. insigne Sanderae* and *C. Maudiae.* (G. L. Holford.) [*Paphiopedilum.*]

Cypripedium Thunbergii. (*O. R.* 1908, 186.) H. Similar to *C. macranthon* with which it has been confused, but the flowers instead of being deep rose-purple, as in that species, are invariably veined and mottled with light rose and white, and they have a narrower more acute staminode. Japan. (Cutbush & Sons; Kew.)

Cypripedium ventricosum album. (*G. C.* 1908, xliii. 414, f. 183.) H. Flowers white. (Cutbush & Sons.) [*C. macranthon album.*]

Cypripedium villosum Stanleyi. (*G. C.* 1908, xliii. 108.) S. "A large and good form." (Stanley & Co.) [*Paphiopedilum.*]

Cyrtomium falcatum var. **Mayi.** See **Aspidium.**

Cyrtostachys Renda var. **Duvivieriana.** (*R. H.* 1908, 230, f. 88; *R. H. B.* 1908, 196.) Palmae. S. Remarkable on account of the brilliant red colouring of the trunk, and of the petioles and midribs of the leaves. (L. De Smet-Duvivier, Mont St. Amand, Belgium.)

Dahlia coronata. (*G. C.* 1908, xliii. 237; *Gfl.* 1908, 595; *O. G. Z.* 1908, 19.) Compositae. HH. A slender-growing plant 4–5 ft. high. Peduncles 1¾–2¾ ft long. Flower-heads orange-scarlet, sweet-scented; ray-florets slightly curved inwards. See also *G. C.* 1908, xliii. 218; *J. of H.* 1908, lvi. 425; *Jard.* 1908, 44. Mexico. (T. C. Schmidt, Erfurt, Germany; G. Bruant, Poitiers, France.)

Davallia Lansonniana. (*G. C.* 1908, xliii. 284.) Filices. G. or S. Name only. (L. De Smet-Duvivier, Mont St. Amand, Belgium.)

Davidia laeta. (*R. H.* 1908, 407.) Cornaceae. H. In cultivation as *D. involucrata.* It is supposed to be different from that species in having the leaves yellowish green beneath, glabrous or almost glabrous, bristly toothed, the ovary shortly attenuate, and the fruit almost globose. Central China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Davidia Vilmoriniana. (*R. H.* 1908, 406.) H. This is the plant included in the List of 1902 as *D. involucrata*, from which it differs in having the leaves glaucous beneath, glabrous or glabrescent, bristly toothed, the ovary more shortly attenuate, and the fruit more globose. The true *D. involucrata* is characterised by a persistent dense pubescence on the leaves. Central China. (M. L. de Vilmorin, Les Barres, France.)

Dendrobium bicaudatum. (*G. C.* 1908, xliv. 323.) Orchidaceae. S. Flowers several, about 1½ in. across, in erect spikes. Sepals and petals lanceolate or narrowly lanceolate, whitish, changing to greenish yellow, with some faint purple lines. Lip elongated, white; side lobes folded over the column, streaked with purple; median lobe with several wavy ridges tipped with purple. Java. (Sir J. Colman.)

Dendrobium Coelogyne maximum. (*G. C.* 1908, xliv. 316; *G. M.* 1908, 831; *O. R.* 1908, 343.) S. A very large form, the flower measuring 8 in

across. Sepals and petals yellow, streaked with purple, white at the base. Lip with dark markings as in the type. (Charlesworth & Co.)

Dendrobium Coelogyne striatum. (*G. C.* 1908, xliv. 418; *G. M.* 1908, 944; *J. of H.* 1908, lvii. 585, f.) S. Sepals and petals yellow, striped with chocolate-purple. Lip blackish purple. (H. A. Tracy.)

***Dendrobium criniferum.** (*G. C.* 1908, xliii. 194, f. 81; *O. R.* 1908, 254.) S. Flowers very fugacious, lasting only a single day, whitish, with a 3-lobed lip which breaks up in front into a fringe of long spreading yellow filaments. Reintroduced. It was in cultivation in 1844. Malaya. (Kew.)

Dendrobium epidendropsis. (*Orch.* ii. 79, f. 12.) S. Remarkable for its resemblance to an *Epidendrum* of the *E. umbellatum* group. Racemes long-pedunculate, usually few-flowered. Flowers greenish yellow outside, yellow inside, about 1½ in. long. Philippines. (Erlangen B. G.)

Dendrochilum maleolens. (*Orch.* ii. 63.) S. Pseudobulbs spindle-shaped or lanceolate, small. Stems 1-leaved. Leaves lanceolate, acuminate or aristate, scarcely ¾ in. long and ½ in. broad. Scapes longer than the leaves, up to 8-flowered. Flowers only about ¼ in. across, green, with orange-red rostellum, malodorous. Philippines. (Erlangen B. G.)

Deutzia discolor arcuata. (*Lemoine Cat.* 1908–9, n. 170, vii. f.) Saxifragaceae. H. A garden hybrid between *D. scabra* and *D. discolor purpurascens.* (V. Lemoine & Son, Nancy.)

Deutzia discolor densiflora. (*Lemoine Cat.* 1908–9, n. 170, vii. f.) H. A garden hybrid between *D. scabra* and *D. discolor grandiflora.* (V. Lemoine & Son.)

Deutzia gracilis erecta. (*Lemoine Cat.* 1908–9, n. 170, vii.) H. A garden hybrid between *D. gracilis* and *D. Sieboldiana.* (V. Lemoine & Son.)

Diacattleya Colmaniae. (*O. R.* 1908, 80, f. 14; *Gard.* 1908, 95.) Orchidaceae. G. A garden hybrid between *Diacrium bicornutum* and *Cattleya intermedia nivea.* (Sir J. Colman.) [Syn. *Diacrocattleya Colmaniae;* G. C. 1908, xliii. 108, 114, f. 45; J. of H. 1908, lvi. 156, 167, f.; G. M. 1908, 143.]

Dicentra torulosa. (*Vilm. Nov.* 1908–9, vi.) Papaveraceae. H. An annual climbing species growing to a height of 10–16 ft. Leaves elegantly cut. Flowers yellow, 6 to 8 together, followed by numerous red fruits. Himalaya. (Vilmorin - Andrieux & Co., Paris.)

***Didymocarpus cyanea.** (*B. M.* t. 8204.) Gesneraceae. S. A stemless herb. Leaves in a rosette, ovate, elliptic or obovate, 3–6 in. long, 1½–3 in. broad; petioles ¾–2½ in. long. Scapes 2 or more, 4- or 5-flowered. Corolla deep blue, trumpet-shaped, about 1½ in. long; lobes spreading. Malay Peninsula. (Kew.)

***Didymosperma Hookeriana.** (*R. H. B.* 1908, 193; *Jard.* 1908, 152.) Palmae. S. A distinct species resembling a *Caryota*, about 3 ft. high. Leaves unequally pinnatisect, silvery, dotted with brown beneath; segments coarsely toothed or erose. Malay Peninsula. (F. Sander & Sons.)

Dimorphotheca Barberiae rosea. (*G. C.* 1908, xliv. 363.) Compositae. G. Flower-heads rather smaller than in the type, rose-coloured, with a bronze tint on the under side of the ray-florets. Transvaal. (W. E. Gumbleton.)

Dipelta ventricosa. (*G. C.* 1908, xliv. 101, f. 37.) Caprifoliaceae. H. A shrub 7–15 ft. high, with long straight slender flowering branches. Leaves opposite, ovate, usually 3–5 in. long, tapering into a long slender tip. Flowers solitary or 2 together in the axils of the leaves, or in clusters of 3–7 at the ends of short branches. Corolla about 1¼ in. long, 2-lipped and with a broad bulging tube, purple red outside, white, with bright orange markings on the lower face, inside. W. China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Disa longicornu. (*O. R.* 1908, 165.) Orchidaceae. G. Plant ½–1 ft. high, producing a single flower about 2 in. long, resembling a light blue *Delphinium.* Lateral sepals and lip lilac-blue. Dorsal sepal hood-shaped, with a long spur, rather paler, lined inside with bright green forked veins. S. Africa. (Glasnevin B. G.)

Echinocereus pensilis. (*M. K.* 1908, 5, f.) Cactaceae. G. Branches curved and ascending, 1 ft. long or more, or prostrate or pendulous, when they reach a length of 6 ft., 2–2½ in. thick. Ribs 8–10. Areolae about ¾ in. apart. Spines rather thin, bulbous at the base, at first yellow, afterwards reddish grey, brown at the base; radial usually 8, central 1, all about the same length, ½–¾ in. long. Flowers red, 2–2½ in. long, excluding the somewhat longer slender tube. Ovary and

perianth-tube furnished with yellow wool and thin chesnut-brown spines about ½ in. long. Lower California. (Darmstadt B. G.)

***Encephalartos Woodii.** (*G. C.* 1908, xliii. 257, Suppl. Ill., May 2; *R. H.* 1908, 229; *R. H. B.* 1908, 193, f.; *Gfl.* 1908, 325.) Cycadaceae. S. Closely allied to *E. Altensteinii*. The cultivated plants have a stem 18 in. high and 8 in. thick, bearing at the summit 25 leaves. Leaves gracefully curved, up to 5 ft. long, bright shining green; leaflets up to 8 in. long and 2 in. broad, the broadest irregularly pinnatifid; teeth and tip of leaflets spiny. Zululand. (F. Sander & Sons.)

Epicattleya candida. (*J. H. F.* 1908, 210.) Orchidaceae. G. A garden hybrid between *Epidendrum nocturnum* and *Cattleya Skinneri*. (G. Lesueur, Saint Cloud, Seine & Oise, France.)

***Epidendrum costatum.** (*G. C.* 1908, xliv. 76, 425, f. 173; *O. R.* 1908, 251; *Gard.* 1908, 379.) Orchidaceae. G. Resembles in habit and in its very thick fleshy roots the section *Barkeria*. Inflorescence terminal, nodding, with 10–15 flowers, each about 1 in. across. Sepals and narrower petals reddish-brown, with an acuminate yellow tip. Lip whitish, ridged and blotched with purple. Reintroduced. It was in cultivation in 1845 and again in 1889. Mexico. (Sir Trevor Lawrence.)

Epidendrum punctiferum. (*G. C.* 1908, xliv. 453.) G. Resembles *E. inversum*. Flowers in erect spikes, green, the lip spotted with purple. Brazil. (Sir Trevor Lawrence.)

Epidendrum saccharatum. (*Orch.* ii. 113, f. 17.) G. Nearest allied to *E. marmoratum*. Pseudobulbs rather densely aggregated, subcylindric, 8–10 in. long. Leaves usually 3, lanceolate, acute, up to 10 in. long. Raceme about as long as the leaves, 15–20-flowered. Flowers about 1¼ in. across, green outside, greenish yellow inside, marked with dark brown stripes or spots. Lip white, rose-purple at the apex. British Guiana. (O. Beyrodt, Marienfelde, Berlin.)

Epidiacrium Colmanii. (*O. R.* 1908, 115, 119; *G. C.* 1908, xliii. 190.) Orchidaceae. G. A garden hybrid between *Epidendrum ciliare* and *Diacrium bicornutum*. (Sir J. Colman.)

Eremurus Bungei magnificus. (*Gard.* 1908, 335; *G. C.* 1908, xliii. 421; *G. M.* 1908, 521; *J. of H.* 1908, lvi. 584.) Liliaceae. H. A more robust form, with a much larger inflorescence and brighter yellow flowers. Said to be a seedling from *E. Warei*. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Eria amica. (*G. C.* 1908, xliii. 321; *O. R.* 1908, 171; *J. of H.* 1908, lvi. 456.) Orchidaceae. G. Flowers very small, in dense bracteate racemes, white, with red stripes and a yellow lip. India. (Sir Trevor Lawrence.)

Eria hyacinthoides. (*B. M.* t. 8229.) S. An epiphyte, about 1 ft. high. Pseudobulbs erect, oblong, 2½–3 in long, 2- or 3-leaved. Leaves petiolate elongate-oblong, 8–12 in. long, about 1½ in. broad. Peduncles erect, 4–6 in. long. Flowers white, with a yellow anther, pubescent, about ½ in. long. Java. (Glasnevin B. G.)

***Erica cinerea pygmaea.** (*G.C.* 1908, xliii. 421; *G. M.* 1908, 521; *J. of H.* 1908, lvi. 584.) Ericaceae. H. A very dwarf form, only about 4 in. high, with brilliant crimson flowers. (G. Reuthe.)

Eriopsis Fuerstenbergii. (*Orch.* ii. 62.) Orchidaceae. G. Pseudobulbs 3¼–4 in long, 1¾–2 in. thick at the base, 2-leaved. Leaves oblong-lanceolate, acute, up to 16 in. long, 3–3¼ in. broad. Racemes up to 12 in. long. Flowers about 1¾ in. across. Sepals ovate, brown outside, orange with a brown border inside. Petals similar but smaller and more acute, tawny. Lip whitish, very densely dotted with purple. Country unknown. (Baron von Fuerstenberg, Hugenpoet, Mintard, Germany.)

***Eupatorium Raffillii.** (*B. M.* t. 8227.) Compositae. G. Cultivated for many years as *E.* (*Hebeclinium*) *ianthinum*, which it closely resembles, but differs in having a cobwebby-tomentose subumbellate inflorescence, with the heads of flowers larger and richer in colour, and the involucral bracts fewer. Central America. (Birmingham B. G.)

Evodia officinalis. (*B. S. B. F.* 1908, 703.) Rutaceae. H. A small tree, with pinnate leaves of 5–11 ovate or lanceolate leaflets, and corymb-like inflorescences of small flowers. Of interest chiefly on account of its bitter bark, which is used in China for giving a yellow colour and bitter taste to a kind of beer. Central China. (M. L. de Vilmorin, Les Barres, France. Cultivated?)

Exochorda grandiflora prostrata. (*M. D. G.* 1907, 255.) Rosaceae. H. A form with prostrate branches. (Fritz Graf v. Schwerin, Wendisch-Wilmersdorf, Germany.)

Fagus grandifolia f. **pubescens.** (*M. D. G.* 1907, 71.) Cupuliferae. H. The whole of the underside of the leaves is more or less hairy. Massachusetts. (Cultivated in Germany.)

Fagus orientalis. (*M. D. G.* 1907, 85.) H. Crown more or less pyramidal. Young branches very hairy. It differs from *F. sylvatica* in having the scales of the involucre broadened towards the apex, the leaves broadest above the middle, and persistent stipules, semi-cordate at the base, bristle-like above. Asia Minor; N. Persia; Caucasus. (H. Zabel, Gotha.)

***Ficus australis variegata.** (*G. C.* 1908, xliii. 284; *Jard.* 1908, 152; *R. H.* 1908, 230; *Gfl.* 1908, 326.) Urticaceae. S. A dwarf plant, with oval or oblong leaves, green, variegated with white or yellow. (F. Sander & Sons.)

Fraxinus excelsior leucocarpa. (*M. D. G.* 1907, 96.) Oleaceae. H. A form with white-variegated or quite white fruits. (In cultivation near Arnheim, Holland.)

***Gasteria Huttoniae.** (*K. B.* 1908, 440.) Liliaceae. G. Leaves in a loose rosette, 16–18 in. long, 7–12 in. broad at the base, narrowed above, obliquely keeled, 1¾-2 in. thick, green on both sides and obscurely variegated with zones of greenish-white spots. Peduncle loosely paniculately branched, 4–5 ft. high; pedicels 1½ lin. long. Flowers pendulous, nearly 1 in. long, rose-cinnabar, pale rose above, with green-keeled lobes. S. Africa. (Kew.)

Geodorum purpureum. (*G. C.* 1908, xliv. 76; *O. R.* 1908, 246; *Gard.* 1908, 379.) Orchidaceae. G. Similar to a *Bletia* in habit. Leaves large. Scape erect, bearing a densely-flowered raceme drooping at the apex. Flowers small, white, with purple dots or markings on the lip. Himalaya. (Sir Trevor Lawrence.)

Gesneraceae. An annotated list of the Gesneraceae which have been introduced into cultivation is given by R. H. Beddome in *J. R. H. S.* xxxiii. 74–100.

Habenaria geniculata. (*G. C.* 1908, xliv. 254.) Orchidaceae. G. A slender-growing species. Flowers white, with a green spur about 2 in. long. Himalaya; Burma. (Sir Trevor Lawrence.)

Haemanthus Helleputteanus. (*T.H.* 1908, 254.) Amaryllidaceae. S. A garden hybrid between *H. Eetveldeanus* and *H. diadema.* (F. Lambeau, Brussels.)

Halesia tetraptera f. **dialypetala.** (*M. D. G.* 1907, 75.) Styraceae. H. Corolla completely or partially divided into 4 obovate petals. (Arnold Arboretum.)

Helianthus cucumerifolius plumosus. (*R. H.* 1908, 123.) Compositae. H. A form in which the disk-florets are ligulate, varying in colour from pale to deep yellow, and surrounded by longer ray-florets which are sometimes of a different shade of yellow. (M. Herb, Naples.) [*H. debilis* var.]

Helianthus macrophyllus var. **sativus.** (*N. B.* v. 108.) H. Larger and more robust than the type, with longer tubers and more subacute thinner leaves. The plant has been in cultivation for some years under the name of "Helianthi" or "Hélianti." Its tubers are edible, resembling in taste those of the Jerusalem Artichoke. N. America. (Berlin-Dahlem B. G.)

Heliconia Micholitzii. (*G. C.* 1908, xliv. 13.) Scitamineae. S. A very large plant, forming large tufts. Stems 2 ft. high or more. Leaves green; blade about 3-ft. long, 11 in. across. Inflorescence 12 in. long, with a hairy peduncle about 6 in. long. Bracts 4 or 5, 6 in. long, 1 in. broad, green, edged with pink. Flowers about 14 in each bract. Sepals and petals lanceolate, acute, dusky brown. New Ireland. (Singapore B. G.)

Heliopsis scabra zinniaeflora. (*R. H.* 1908, 419, f. 161.) Compositae. H. A "double" form, there being several series of ligulate florets. (V. Lemoine & Son, Nancy.)

Helleborus niger praecox. (*R. H.* 1908, 512; *Gfl.* 1908, 579.) Ranunculaceae. H. Flowers smaller than in the type, produced from September to February.

***Hibiscus aponeurus.** (*B. M.* t. 8231.) Malvaceae. G. An erect shrubby plant, 1–4 ft. high. Leaves ovate or elliptic, sometimes slightly 3-lobed, 1–1½ in. long, ¾–1¼ in. broad, petioles ½–¾ in. long. Flowers solitary, axillary, on peduncles over 1 in. long. Bracteoles 9–13, linear-subulate, ⅙–¼ in. long. Corolla brilliant scarlet, 1 in. across. Tropical East Africa. (Lady Hindlip; Kew.)

***Holothrix villosa.** (*G. C.* 1908, xliv. 179.) Orchidaceae. G. A small terrestrial species. Leaves round, fleshy, hairy, borne close to the surface of the soil. Inflorescence slender, erect.

about 9 in. high, with about 30 small yellowish green slightly fragrant flowers. S. Africa. (Charlesworth & Co.)

Impatiens comoricoma. (*R. H.* 1908, 427, ff. 163–164.) Geraniaceae. G. A garden hybrid between *I. comorensis* and *I. auricoma*. (Cayeux & Le Clerc, Paris.)

Impatiens Holstani. (*R. H.* 1903, 425.) G. or H. H. A garden hybrid between *I. Holstii* and *I. Sultani*. (Cayeux & Le Clerc, Paris.)

***Inula glandulosa laciniata.** (*R. H.* 1908, 338.) Compositae. H. Probably the same as *I. glandulosa fimbriata* in the List of 1903. (Cayeux & Le Clerc, Paris.)

Ione grandiflora. (*K. B.* 1908, 413.) Orchidaceae. S. Pseudobulbs ovoid, up to ¾ in. long, 1-leaved. Leaves oblong, 1¼–2 in. long, scarcely ½ in. broad, subacute, leathery. Scapes erect, about ¾ in. long, 1-flowered. Flowers about ⅔ in. long, dull lurid-purple. Sepals and petals oblong, acute. Lip broadly cordate-ovate, papillose-hirsute above, concave and keeled at the base. Burma. (Sir Trevor Lawrence; Glasnevin B. G.)

Ione siamensis. (*K. B.* 1908, 413.) S. Pseudobulbs tetragonal-ovoid, about ¾ in. long, 1-leaved. Leaves narrowly oblong, 3 in. long, scarcely ½ in. broad, subacute, leathery. Scapes suberect, slender, about 6 in. long, bearing a 9–10-flowered raceme about 2½ in. long. Flowers about ⅓ in. long, pale green, with a suffusion of dull purple on the lateral sepals and lip and a few minute purple dots near the margin of the other segments. Siam. (Trinity Coll. B. G., Dublin.)

Iris carthusiana. (*G. C.* 1908, xliii. 390; *G. M.* 1908, 474, 478, f.; *Gard.* 1908, 315, f.) Iridaceae. H. A garden hybrid between an unnamed Syrian species and *I. pallida dalmatica*. (J. W. Marshall.)

Iris kumaonensis caulescens. (*G. C.* 1908, xliii. 396.) H. Differs from the type in having a stem 6 in. long. The standards are pale mauve-lilac, and are inclined outwards; falls deep purple-lilac, mottled with a still deeper shade; beard of fine white hairs tipped with deep orange. Sikkim Himalaya. (Barr & Sons; W. R. Dykes.)

***Iris minuta.** (*G. C.* 1908, xliii. 396.) H. Rhizome slender. Leaves linear, acuminate, 5–6 in. long, ¼–⅓ in. broad. Peduncle very short, 1-headed; spathe-valves green, lanceolate; pedicel about 1 in. long. Perianth-tube about 1 in. long; limb bright yellow (or lilac?), shorter than the tube; falls with an ovate spreading blade half as long as the haft, marked with fine brown dots and lines; standards much shorter, oblanceolate, clawed, brown on the edges. See *Baker, Handb. Irideae*, 2. Japan. (W. R. Dykes.)

Iris olbiensis × Korolkowii. (*G. C.* 1908, xliv. 3.) H. A garden hybrid. (W. R. Dykes.)

***Iris tectorum** var. **alba.** (*Gfl.* 1908, 169, t. 1571.) H. Flowers white with some yellow chiefly on the claws of the segments. (C. Sprenger, Vomero, Naples.)

Iris tectorum var. **atrocoerulea.** (*Gfl.* 1908, 169.) H. Flowers dark blue. (C. Sprenger.)

Iris tectorum var. **lilacina.** (*Gfl.* 1908, 169.) H. Flowers lilac. (C. Sprenger.)

Jacksonia sericea. (*I. S. H. T.* vi. 101, t. 228.) Leguminosae. G. A leafless shrub, with slender striate angular or flattened often spiny branches. Flowers ¼–⅓ in. long, yellow, in irregular terminal loose racemes, or solitary. Calyx-lobes linear, about as long as the corolla. W. Australia. (L. van. der Bossche, Tirlemont, Belgium.)

***Kaempferia Kirkii** var. **elatior.** (*B. M.* t. 8188.) Scitamineae. S. Chiefly differs from the type in being taller, and the large rose-coloured flowers have a golden-yellow blotch in the throat of the lip, marked on both sides with purple. Rhodesia. (H. J. Elwes.)

Kalanchoe latisepala. (*K. B.* 1908, 435.) Crassulaceae. G. Near *K. Dyeri*, but the leaves are sessile and the flowers only about half the size. Stem about 2 ft. high. Leaves obovate, up to 4½–5 in. long and 3¼–3¾ in. broad. Cymes terminal, many-flowered. Corolla white; tube 1½ in. long; lobes spreading, ovate or elliptic-ovate, ½ in. long. Nyasaland. (Kew.)

Kalanchoe Luciae. (*B. H. B.* 1908, 254.) G. Stem robust, erect, simple. Leaves sessile, obovate or obovate-spathulate, 1¾–3½ in. long, 1½–3 in. broad, entire or scarcely sinuate. Inflorescence panicle-like, without a distinct peduncle. Corolla urn-shaped, scarcely ½ in. long, colour not stated; segments somewhat shorter than the tube, oblong-linear. Transvaal. (W. Barbey, Pierrière, Geneva.)

Kentia Belmoreana versicolor. (*G. C.* 1908, xliii. 284.) Palmae. S. Name only. (L. De Smet-Duvivier, Mont St. Amand, Belgium.) [*Howea Belmoreana* var.]

Kentia Siebertiana. *See* **Ptychoraphis.**

***Kitchingia uniflora.** (*K. B.* 1908, 258.) Crassulaceae. G. A dwarf herb with prostrate glabrous stems rooting at the nodes. Leaves obovate, 3½–5 lin. long, 3–3½ lin. broad, somewhat fleshy; teeth crenate, 1 or 2 each side; petioles very short. Flowers solitary, on filiform pedicels. Corolla a beautiful purple, tubular, slightly constricted at base and mouth, 4-toothed, about 1 in. long. Madagascar. (Kew.)

Laelia anceps Roeblingiana. (*G. C.* 1908, xliii. 211.) Orchidaceae. S. A peloriate form. See *O. R.* 1898, 40. (C. G. Roebling, Trenton, New Jersey, U.S.A.)

Laelia bella. (*G. C.* 1908, xliv. 76; *O. R.* 1908, 246.) G. A garden hybrid between *L. majalis* and *L. purpurata*. The same name has been given to a hybrid between *L. purpurata* and *Cattleya labiata*. See *G. C.* 1884, xxi. 174. (Sir Trevor Lawrence.)

Laelia Groganii. (*O. R.* 1908, 125.) S. A garden hybrid between *L. flava* and *L. crispa*. (J. H. Grogan.)

Laelia Rogersii. (*O. R.* 1908, 248, 264.) S. A garden hybrid between *L. Dayana* and *L. Cowanii*. (O. O. Wrigley.)

Laelio-cattleya Isaacii. (*O. R.* 1908, 29, 64.) Orchidaceae. G. A natural hybrid, probably between *Cattleya Harrisoniana* and *Laelia Boothiana*. (M. Isaac.)

Laelio-cattleya Oliveri. (*O. R.* 1908, 187.) G. A garden hybrid of doubtful parentage, but possibly between *Cattleya Percivaliana* and *L.-c. intermedio-flava*. (E. F. Clark.)

Leptospermum Chapmannii. (*G. C.* 1908, xliii. 399.) Myrtaceae. G. A form of *L. scoparium*, with brownish instead of green leaves, and bright rose flowers. New Zealand.

Leptospermum Nichollii. (*G. C.* 1908, xliii. 399.) G. A form of *L. scoparium*, with leaves resembling in colour those of the Copper Beech, and blood-red flowers. New Zealand.

Lespedeza floribunda. (*M. D. G.* 1907, 66.) Leguminosae. H. An evergreen free-flowering shrub, with 3-foliolate leaves and racemes of purple flowers. Central China. (C. Sprenger, Vomero, Naples.)

***Leucojum vernum** var. **Vagneri.** (*G. C.* 1908, xliii. 131.) Amaryllidaceae. H. A tall robust early-flowering variety, with scapes usually bearing two flowers of which the green spots are of a darker shade. Hungary. (S. Arnott.) [*L. vernum* var. *carpaticum*.]

Libocedrus decurrens aureo-variegata. (*M. D. G.* 1907, 256.) Coniferae. H. Variegated with clear golden-yellow. (Metz B. G.)

***Ligustrum vulgare** var. **lutescens.** (*G. C.* 1908, xliii. 301.) Oleaceae. H. Flowers deep cream-yellow. Austria. (Innsbruck B. G.)

Liparis rhodochila. (*K. B.* 1908, 412.) Orchidaceae. S. Pseudobulbs tufted, broadly ovoid-oblong, about 7 lin. long and broad, 1-leaved. Leaves elliptic-oblong, 3 in. long, 1¼ in. broad. Scape terminal, erect, 3–4 in. long, many-flowered. Sepals and petals 4 lin. long, light green, the former reflexed and oblong, the latter linear. Lip reddish crimson, with a broad erect claw and a closely reflexed obovate limb. Java. (Sir Trevor Lawrence.)

***Liparis tabularis.** (*K. B.* 1908, 68; *B. M.* t. 8195.) S. Pseudobulbs narrowly conical, 3–5 in. long. Leaves membranous, ovate-elliptic, 3–5½ in. long, nearly 2 in. broad, plicate. Scape erect, about 6 in. high, acutely 5-angled, purple, bearing a lax many-flowered raceme. Flowers large, reddish purple. Sepals oblong-lanceolate or oblong, about ½ in. long. Petals filiform, as long as the sepals. Lip orbicular, ¾ in. broad. Penang. (H. T. Pitt.) [= *L. atropurpurea*, Ridley.]

***Liparis Warpuri.** (*K. B.* 1908, 69.) S. A small tufted herb only a few inches high, with fleshy 1-leaved stems. Leaves sessile, narrowly ovate, 1¼–2 in. long, scarcely ½ in. broad. Scapes slender, 2- or 1-flowered at the apex. Flowers about ¾ in. long, light green, with a dark green disk to the lip. Madagascar. (Kew.)

***Listrostachys forcipata.** (*G. C.* 1908, xliv. 133; *O. R.* 1908, 275, 276.) Orchidaceae. S. A small plant, with equitant leaves and pellucid white flowers. W. Trop. Africa. (J. Douglas.)

***Listrostachys Kindtiana.** (*G. C.* 1908, xliv. 150; *O. R.* 1908, 276; *J. of H.* 1908, lvii. 185.) S. A dwarf species, with short dense racemes of star-shaped yellowish flowers. Congo. (Sir Trevor Lawrence.)

Listrostachys vandaeformis. (*Orch.* ii. 136.) S. A very large leafy plant. Leaves lorate or linear, unequally 2-lobed at the apex, up to 15 in. long and 1¾ in. broad. Racemes nodding, many-flowered, 10–12 in. long. Flowers yellow. Sepals ovate-lanceolate, acuminate, 7½ lin. long. Petals slightly narrower and shorter than the sepals. Lip rectangular from a cordate base, filiform at the apex, about ½ in. long. W. Trop. Africa. (Berlin-Dahlem B. G.)

***Listrostachys Whytei.** (*G. C.* 1908, xliv. 116; *O. R.* 1908, 275; *J. of H.* 1908, lvii. 136.) S. Racemes decurved, several-flowered. Flowers small, sweet-scented, wax-like, white, with pointed brown-tinted spurs; segments narrow. Uganda. (Sir Trevor Lawrence.)

Lonicera myrtilloides. (*M. D. G.* 1907, 255, t. 9.) Caprifoliaceae. H. A densely and finely branched shrub, 3½–5 ft. high, with pendulous shoots. Leaves shortly petiolate, elliptic or narrowly oblanceolate, usually 1–1¼ in. long and ⅓–⅔ in. broad. Flowers in pairs, axillary, on peduncles much longer than themselves, fragrant, about ⅓ in. long, white, reddish below, pubescent. Himalaya. (Darmstadt B. G.)

Lupinus polyphyllus Moerheimi. (*J. H. F.* 1908, 473.) Leguminosae. H. Flowers rose, with a bright rose keel. (Fortin & Laumonnier, Paris.)

Lycaste tetragona. *See* **Bifrenaria tetragona.**

Lycium chinense var. **inerme.** (*R. H.* 1908, 200.) Solanaceae. H. A spineless variety. (H. Correvon, Floraire, Geneva.)

Lycopodium pseudo-squarrosum. (*B. T. O.* 1908, 99, t. 2.) Lycopodiaceae. S. Stems regularly 1–4-times dichotomously branched, erect, reflexed at the apex, 1¼–3¼ ft. high, densely leafy. Sterile leaves subverticillate, 12–16 in a whorl, lanceolate-subulate, very acute, ½–¾ in. long, ½–1 lin. broad, the lower and middle reflexed, the upper spreading; fertile leaves similar to the sterile, but somewhat smaller. Probably Trop. Polynesia. (Florence B. G.)

Magnolia Kobus. var. **borealis.** (*Sargent, T. & S.* ii. 57.) Magnoliaceae. H. Distinguished from the type by its larger leaves, flowers and fruits, and by its arborescent habit. Japan. (Arnold Arboretum.)

Magnolia Soulangeana Niemetzi. (*M. D. G.* 1907, 256.) H. A fastigiate form. (W. F. Niemetz, Temesvár, Hungary.)

Mahonia arguta. (*G. C.* 1908, xliii. 82.) Berberidaceae. G. or H.? Leaves shorter than the inflorescence; leaflets in 5 pairs, lanceolate or oblong-lanceolate, 2–3½ in. long, leathery, spiny at the apex, entire or with 1–3 spiny teeth; petioles 7–8 in. long. Panicles 12–16 in. long, pendulous, lax. Flowers lemon-yellow, small. Sepals 9. Petals 6, oblong, bifid, ⅙ in. long. Berry globose, about ¼ in. across. Native country unknown. (Glasnevin B. G.) [Syn. *Berberis arguta*; Gard. 1908, 481, f.]

Malvastrum hypomadarum. (*G. C.* 1908, xliii. 394, f. 176; xliv. 93, ff. 34–35.) Malvaceae. G. A free-flowering shrub, 2–3 or sometimes up to 10 ft. high, with long slender branches. Leaves varying in size and shape; usually 3-lobed, more or less toothed, softly and sparsely hairy on both sides. Flowers axillary, solitary or 2 or 3 together; pedicels about ¾ in. long. Corolla often about 1½ in. across. Petals obliquely obovate, white, with a rose-purple blotch near the base. A new species which has been in cultivation in Britain under various erroneous names for at least a century. S. Africa. (J. Veitch & Sons; Edinburgh B. G.)

Mammillaria Delaetiana. (*M. K.* 1908, 59, 64, 79, f.) Cactaceae. G. Tufted. Stem club-shaped or cylindric, light green, 3¼ in. high, 2 in. thick, the slightly depressed summit closed up by a little white wool and protected by connivent spines. Tubercles rhomboid at the base, scarcely ½ in. long; axils naked. Radial spines 15, semipellucid, black at the apex; central 1, ¾ in. long, twice as long as the radial and stronger. Flower large, pale yellow. California. (F. De Laet, Contich, Belgium.)

Mammillaria difficilis. (*M. K.* 1908, 107, f.) G. Stem simple, semi-globose, 2½ in. high, 3⅛ in. thick, glaucous green or grey; summit slightly depressed, closed up by a little wool and overtopped by numerous spines. Tubercles almost rhomboid, very oblique, imbricate, up to 1 in. broad; axils sparingly hairy, soon glabrescent. Radial spines 12–14, the upper ¾ in. long, the lower about half as long, spreading horizontally; central 4, ¾ in. long. Flowers and fruits unknown. Mexico. (F. De Laet.)

Mammillaria Joossensiana. (*M. K.* 1908, 95.) G. Stem simple, at first globose, afterwards cylindric, 2 in. high, 1¾ in. thick, pale green; summit slightly depressed, closed up by short white wool and lightly covered with spines. Tubercles conical or sometimes somewhat angular, scarcely ½ in. long; axils glabrous. Radial spines 20, slenderly subulate, up to about ½ in. long, straight; central commonly 4, stronger, up to ⅔ in. long, 1 often hooked. Flowers small, yellow. Mexico. (F. De Laet.)

Mammillaria ramosissima. (*M. K.* 1908, 127, f.) G. Tufted. Stem globose or columnar, 3 in. high, 2½ in. thick; summit flat, almost destitute of wool, protected by spines. Tubercles at first erect, almost rhombic, afterwards imbricate, about ⅔ in. broad; axils shortly woolly. Radial spines usually 12, thin, spreading horizontally, unequal, up to nearly ½ in. long; central 1, very rarely 2 or 3. Flowers and native country unknown. (F. De Laet.)

Maranta Closonii. (*G. C.* 1908, xliii. 231; *R. H.* 1908, 230; *R. H. B.* 1908, 182, 196.) Scitamineae. S. Leaves dark green, variegated with pale yellow. Brazil. (J. Makoy & Co, Liége.)

***Masdevallia Ortgiesiana.** (*G. C.* 1908, xliv. 316.) Orchidaceae. G. Leaves linear-oblong, about 4 in. long. Scapes 1-flowered, shorter than the leaves. Flowers scarcely ½ in. long, pale greenish white, with 3 faint purple nerves on each sepal. Sepals narrowed to the apex, but without distinct tails. See *O. R.* 1895, 48, and *Woolward, Masdevallia.* (Glasnevin B. G.; Sir Trevor Lawrence.)

Maxillaria phoenicanthera. (*G. C.* 1908, xliv. 348; *O. R.* 1908, 363.) Orchidaceae. S. A profuse-flowering species, with white or light yellow flowers sparsely spotted with purple. Brazil. (Sir Trevor Lawrence.)

Maxillaria pusilla. (*K. B.* 1908, 415.) S. Pseudobulbs linear-oblong, scarcely ½ in. long, 1-leaved. Leaves linear-lanceolate, 1¼–2 in. long, 1½–2½ in. broad. Scapes solitary, very short. Flowers nearly ½ in. long. Sepals and petals oblong or narrowly oblong, brownish green, somewhat darker at the base. Lip nearly entire, obtuse, dark purple and very shining, lighter at the apex. Country unknown. (F. Sander & Sons.)

***Meconopsis sinuata** var. **latifolia.** (*B. M.* t. 8223.) Papaveraceae. H. Very similar to *M. aculeata*, differing in having less lobed leaves and obconical capsules. Herb 1–4 ft. high, covered with spreading prickles. Leaves oblong, 4–7 in. long, 1¼–2 in. broad, obtuse, irregularly shallowly lobed or sinuate, the lower petiolate, the upper sessile. Flowers in raceme-like cymes. Petals 4, blue, 1½ in. long, 1¼ in. broad. Himalaya. (Kew.) [This is *M. sinuata* of G. C. 1908, xliv. 202, f. 88. The type is not in cultivation.]

***Megaclinium eburneum.** (*Orch.* ii. 134.) Orchidaceae. S. Pseudobulbs narrowly ovate, obtusely 4-or 3-angled. Leaves sessile, oblong. Scape as long as the leaves, slender; rhachis about as long as the scape, irregularly dilated. Flowers (and rhachis) yellowish white, with the ends of the petals and the dorsal sepal yellow. W. Africa. (Prince Liechtenstein, Eisgrub, Austria.)

Mesembryanthemum Bosscheanum. (*I. S. H. T.* vi. 109, t. 230.) Ficoideae. G. Leaves 6–15, in a basal rosette, straight, lanceolate, 1¾ in. long, scarcely ½ in. broad, more or less flat above, rounded on the back, with 2 or 3 coarse sharp irregular teeth each side. Flowers solitary, sessile, 1¼–1½ in. across. Petals linear-spathulate, golden-yellow, arranged in about 3 series. S. Africa. (L. van den Bossche, Tirlemont, Belgium; La Mortola.)

***Mesembryanthemum sexpartitum.** (*K. B.* 1908, 407.) G. Densely branched, about 3¼ in. high. Leaves very much crowded or up to ¾ in. apart on the flowering branches, subacutely trigonous, ¾-2 in. long, scarcely ¼ in. broad and thick. Flowers terminal, solitary, sessile. Sepals 6. Petals whitish yellow, in 5 or 6 series, the outer up to ¾ in. long and ⅓ in. broad, the inner gradually smaller. S. Africa. (Kew.) [*M. Lehmanni*, Eckl. & Zeyh.]

Miltonia Bleuana Stevensii. (*G. C.* 1908, xliii. 391; *Gard.* 1908, 298; *G. M.* 1908, 478.) Orchidaceae. S. A dwarf floriferous variety. Flowers white, with a rose-lilac blotch at the base of each petal and numerous crimson stripes on the lip. (W. Thompson.)

Montanoa tomentosa var. **cordifolia.** (*G. C.* 1908, xliv. 23.) Compositae. G. A shrub about 7 ft. high. Leaves cordate, densely toothed. Flower-heads in large axillary clusters at the ends of the branches, small, with 5 ray-florets. Mexico. (Villa Thuret, Antibes, France.)

Moraea iridioides var. **Johnsonii.** (*G. C.* 1908, xliii. 338.) Iridaceae. G. Differs from the type in having longer leaves, 2½ ft. long, erect instead of spreading obliquely, and flowers 4 in. across. South Africa. See *G. C.* 1907, xli. 296, f. 121. (Mrs. J. L. Richmond.)

***Mussaenda erythrophylla.** (*B. M.* t. 8222.) Rubiaceae. S. Shrub suberect or climbing to a height of 40 ft. or more. Leaves variable, lanceolate to nearly orbicular, up to 6-7 in. long including petiole. Flowers about 1¼ in. across, yellow within changing to red, crimson in the centre, arranged in dense terminal cymes. Calyx-lobes 5, all small and lanceolate, or 1 leaf-like, oval, up to 5 in. long and 4 in. broad and coloured a brilliant crimson. A reintroduction. First introduced in 1863, and again in 1886. Tropical Africa. (Kew.)

Nepenthes excelsa. (*G. C.* 1908, xliii. 410.) Nepenthaceae. S. A garden hybrid between *N. Veitchii* and *N. sanguinea.* (J. Veitch & Sons.)

***Nepenthes Sanderiana.** (*R. H. B.* 1908, 194, as *N. Sanderii.*) S. Described as being similar to *N. Rafflesiana* in the shape and size of its pitchers, but these are more brightly coloured, and the plant has a more compact habit of growth. Sumatra. See *Flora & Sylva*, 1904, 113; 1905, 280, col. t. (F. Sander & Sons.) [=*N. Rafflesiana*, Jack.]

Nephrodium gracillimum. (*G. C.* 1908, xliii. 258; *R. H.* 1908, 230; *Gfl.* 1908, 326.) Filices. G. A variety of *N. decompositum* characterized by its finely divided pinnules. Australia. (F. Sander & Sons.)

Nephrolepis amabilis. See **N. rufescens amabilis.**

Nephrolepis Barrowsii. (*Lemoine Cat.* 1908–9, n. 170, 3.) Filices. S. Appears to be a form of *N. exaltata* and is described as being superior to the form *N. Piersoni.* The broad erect fronds have bipinnatisect dark green pinnae. (V. Lemoine & Son, Nancy.)

Nephrolepis rufescens amabilis. (*G. C.* 1908, xliv. 347.) S. Supposed to have originated from *N. rufescens Mayi.* Fronds gracefully arching, 2–2½ ft. long, narrow, with all the pinnae crested or tasselled. (J. Hill & Son.) [Syn. *N. amabilis*; G. M. 1908, 849, 876, f.; G. W. 1908, 747.]

***Nigella integrifolia.** (*G. C.* 1908, xliv. 226, f. 98; *B. M.* t. 8245.) Ranunculaceae. H. A slender annual herb, about 1 ft. high. Leaves linear-spathulate or linear, up to 4 in. long or more, entire or 3-9-palmatipartite, with linear lobes, the uppermost forming an involucre around the flower. Flowers blue, campanulate, ¾–1 in. long Turkestan. (Kew; W. E. Gumbleton.) [Syn. *N. diversifolia*, Franch.]

Odontioda Charlesworthii. (*G. C.* 1908, xliii. 353, f. 161; *O. R.* 1908, 185; *Gard.* 1908, 301, f.; *G. M.* 1908, 439.) Orchidaceae. G. A garden hybrid between *Odontoglossum Harryanum* and *Cochlioda Noetzliana.* (Charlesworth & Co.)

Odontioda Craveniana. (*G. C.* 1908, xliii. 14; *O. R.* 1908, 33, 43; *G. M.* 1908, 25, f.) G. A garden hybrid between *Cochlioda Noetzliana* and *Odontoglossum cordatum.* (Charlesworth & Co.)

Odontioda keighleyensis. (*G. C.* 1908, xliii. 211.) G. A garden hybrid between *Cochlioda Noetzliana* and *Odontoglossum cirrhosum.* (Charlesworth & Co.)

Odontioda Thwaitesii. (*G. C.* 1908, xliv. 76; *O. R.* 1908, 247; *G. M.* 1908, 588; *J. of H.* 1908, lvii. 88, 147, f.) G. A garden hybrid between *Cochlioda vulcanica* and *Odontoglossum Harryanum.* (R. G. Thwaites.)

Odontioda wickhamensis. (*G. C.* 1908, xliii. 422; *O. R.* 1908, 204; *G. M.* 1908, 521.) G. A garden hybrid between *Odontoglossum crispum* and *Cochlioda sanguinea.* (G. W. Bird.)

Odontoglossum apterum Mossiae. (*J. of H.* 1908, lvi. 456; *Gard.* 1908, 250.) Orchidaceae. G. Flowers very large, pure white, with a yellow crest on the lip. (J. S. Moss.) [Syn. *O. nebulosum Mossiae*; G. C. 1908, xliii. 321; G. M. 1908, 392.]

Odontoglossum Bingelianum. (*G. C.* 1908, xliii. 45; *O. R.* 1908, 43; *G. M.* 1908, 69, 70, f.) G. A garden hybrid of unrecorded parentage. Flowers large, canary-yellow or greenish-yellow, barred and blotched with light reddish-brown. Lip white, with [a large brown blotch in front of the crest. (Baron Sir H. Schröder.) [Syn. *O. hybridum Bingleianum*; J. of H. 1908, lvi. 65, 123, f.]

Odontoglossum crispum Chapmaniae. (*O. R.* 1908, 116.) G. Flowers well-shaped, tinged with rose and handsomely blotched. (N. C. Cookson.)

Odontoglossum crispum coloratum. (*O. R.* 1908, 151.) G. A very richly coloured form, with well-toothed petals. (F. Lambeau, Brussels.)

Odontoglossum crispum maculatum. (*J. H. F.* 1908, 702.) G. Petals marked with 2 elongated somewhat bright red blotches. The sepals bear several smaller blotches. (H. Vacherot, Boissy St. Léger, France.)

Odontoglossum crispum rotundum. (*G. C.* 1908, xliii. 178.) G. Flower circular. Sepals and petals broadly ovate, bright violet-purple outside, with a reddish margin, blotched inside with purple. Lip blotched with chestnut-brown. (J. G. Fowler.)

Odontoglossum exultans var. **formosum.** (*G. C.* 1908, xliii. 77.) G. A garden hybrid between *O. crispum* and *O. excellens.* (Linden & Co., Brussels.)

Odontoglossum gemmatum. (*O. R.* 1908, 158.) G. A garden hybrid between *O. elegans* and *O. triumphans latisepalum.* (F. Sander & Sons.)

Odontoglossum gloriosum citrinum. (*G. C.* 1908, xliii. 391; *G. M.* 1908, 478.) G. Flowers pale citron-yellow, with marks of darker yellow or faint green instead of the usual brown spots. (J. & A. A. McBean.) [Syn. *O. gloriosum delicatulum*; Gard. 1908, 298.]

Odontoglossum Groganiae. (*G. C.* 1908, xliv. 381; *O. R.* 1908, 364; *G. M.* 1908, 916.) G. A garden hybrid between *O. Edwardii* and *O. Uro-skinneri.* (J. H. Grogan.)

Odontoglossum Harryano-elegans. (*G. C.* 1908, xliii. 312.) G. A garden hybrid between *O. Harryanum* and *O. elegans.* (F. Sander & Sons.)

Odontoglossum hibernicum. (*G. C.* 1908, xliii. 353; *O. R.* 1908, 182, 186; *G. M.* 1908, 440.) G. A garden hybrid between *O. Hallii* and *O. hastilabium.* (Charlesworth & Co.)

Odontoglossum Lairessei. (*G. C.* 1908, xliii. 328, f. 147.) G. A garden hybrid between *O. Cervantesii roseum* and *O. Edwardii.* (A. de Lairesse, Liége.)

Odontoglossum laudatum. (*G. C.* 1908, xliii. 353; *O. R.* 1908, 184; *G. M.* 1908, 440.) G. A garden hybrid of unrecorded parentage. (C. Vuylsteke, Loochristi, Ghent.)

Odontoglossum MacNabianum. (*G. C.* 1908, xliii. 45; *O. R.* 1908, 44; *G. M.* 1908, 57, 70, f.) G. A garden hybrid between *O. Harryanum* and *O. Wilckeanum albens.* (F. Sander & Sons.)

Odontoglossum maculatissimum. (*G. C.* 1908, xliii. 284, 362, f. 164; *O. R.* 1908, 169, f. 22; *R. H.* 1908, 292.) G. A garden hybrid between *O. maculatum* and *O. ardentissimum.* (C. Vuylsteke, Loochristi, Ghent.)

Odontoglossum Mooreanum. (*G. C.* 1908, xliv. 452.) G. An elegant species, probably nearest to *O. Kranzlinii*, with flowers somewhat resembling those of *O. ramosissimum.* (F. Sander & Sons.)

Odontoglossum nethernense. (*O. R.* 1908, 158.) G. A garden hybrid between *O. Hunnewellianum* and *O. nobile* (*Pescatorei*). (R. G. Thwaites.)

Odontoglossum Notteanum. (*G. C.* 1908, xliii. 77; *O. R.* 1908, 73.) G. A garden hybrid between *O. loochristiense* and *O. Wilckeanum.* (Linden & Co., Brussels.)

Odontoglossum Pescatorei Sanderae. (*G. C.* 1908, xliv. 235; *G. M.* 1908, 785, 807, f.; *Gard.* 1908, 527.) G. Flowers large, with very broad segments. Sepals and petals white, blotched and spotted on the lower half with light brown. Lip large, flat, white, with yellow crest and some fine purple lines at the base. (F. Sander & Sons.)

Odontoglossum platycheilum superbum. (*G. C.* 1908, xliii. 290; *O. R.* 1908, 170; *G. M.* 1908, 359.) G. Spikes usually 2-flowered. Flowers soft pink, with deep rose spots on the lip. (Sir Trevor Lawrence.)

Odontoglossum Wardiae. (*O. R.* 1908, 366.) G. A garden hybrid between *O. crispum Lucienianum* and *O. Vuylstekei.* (Z. A. Ward.)

Odontoglossum Wardii. (*G. C.* 1908, xliv. 149; *O. R.* 1908, 277.) G. A garden hybrid between *O. Kegeljanii* and *O. Harryanum.* (De B. Crawshay.)

***Olearia ciliata.** (*B. M.* t. 8191.) Compositae. G. A twiggy bush 1–2 ft. high. Leaves crowded, recurved, linear, ½–1 in. long, about $\frac{1}{12}$ in. broad, long-ciliate. Flower-heads solitary and terminal on each branch, about 1 in. across, lilac, resembling those of an *Aster.* W. Australia. (Kew.)

***Olearia ramulosa** var. **communis.** (*B. M.* t. 8205.) G. This is the name of the plant which has been cultivated for many years as *O. ramulosa*. It differs from the type in having longer leaves and smaller fewer flower-heads. E. & S. Australia; Tasmania. (Kew.)

Omphalodes florarieasis. (*R. H.* 1908, 230; *R. H. B.* 1908, 195; *Gfl.* 1908, 327.) Boraginaceae. H. A garden hybrid between *O. Luciliae* and *O. nitida*. (H. Correvon, Floraire, Geneva.)

Opuntia albispino-rhodantha salmonea. (*M. D. G.* 1907, 257.) Cactaceae. G. A garden hybrid between *O. camanchica albispina* and *O. rhodantha*. (L. Späth, Berlin.)

Opuntia albispino-xanthostema rubra. (*M. D. G.* 1907, 257.) G. A garden hybrid between *O. camanchica albispina* and *O. xanthostema*. (L. Späth, Berlin.)

Opuntia haitiensis. (*S. M. C.* 1. 513.) G. Trunk 10-13 ft. high, somewhat flattened above, branched at the top, densely armed with spines 5 in. long or less, woolly at the base of the spines; branches obliquely linear-oblong to obovate; areolae elevated, 5–7½ lin. apart, with 1–8 spines, or sometimes spineless. Flowers yellow to orange, about 1 in. broad. Ovary with brown glochidia, but spineless. It is doubtful whether this is the same as *O. ferox*, Haw. = *Cactus ferox*, Willd. Haiti. (New York B. G.)

Opuntia Millspaughii. (*S. M. C.* 1. 513.) G. Trunk terete, 2 ft. high or less, 3 in. thick at the base, branched at the top, densely covered with spines sometimes 6 in. long; branches divaricate-ascending, narrowly oblong, much compressed, up to 16 in. long; areolae about 5 lin. apart, those on the edges bearing spines shorter than those on the trunk. Flowers cup-shaped, crimson lake, scarcely ½ in. across. Fruit with yellow-gray spines ¾ in. long or less. Bahamas. (New York B. G.)

Opuntia Spegazzinii. (*B. K.* t. 103.) G. Stem and branches cylindric. Spines 5 or 6, short, whitish. Flowers small, numerous, white. Fruit pear-shaped or club-shaped, deep crimson, often bearing at the apex 1 or more globose green spiny shoots. Paraguay. (Berlin-Dahlem B. G.) [Syn. *O. albiflora*, K. Schum.]

Opuntia Taylori. (*S. M. C.* 1. 520.) G. Prostrate, widely branched; joints oblong to narrowly obovate, up to 5 in. long, 1¼–1¾ in. broad; areolae 5–7½ lin. apart, each with 3–6 needle-like spines 1½ in. long or less. Flowers small, yellow. Ovary with a few bristles, spineless. Haiti. (New York B. G.)

***Paeonia decora alba.** (*G. C.* 1908, xliii. 359; *G. M.* 1908, 439; *Gard.* 1908, 291, f.) Ranunculaceae. H. Flowers satin-white, slightly tinted with pink. Stamens yellow. (R. Wallace & Co.)

***Paeonia Mlokosewitschii.** (*B. M.* t. 8173; *G. C.* 1908, xliv. 70, f.) H. A robust herbaceous perennial. Leaves biternate; leaflets broadly oblong or subelliptic, 3-4 in. long, 1½–2½ in. broad, bluish-green above, pale glaucous below, red on the margins and nerves. Flowers open, 4–5 in. across, yellow, with deeper yellow stamens and purple stigmas. Caucasus. (W. E. Gumbleton.)

Paphiopedilum Frankeanum. (*O. R.* 1908, 29.) Orchidaceae. S. Apparently a natural hybrid between *P. Curtisii* and *P. tonsum*. (Th. Franke, Gross-Ottersleben, Magdeburg, Germany.)

***Paulownia Fargesii.** (*B. S. D. F.* 1908, 161.) Scrophulariaceae. H. Resembles closely *P. imperialis*, but its leaves are shorter and broader, and its flowers white, with a differently-shaped calyx. Central China. (G. Boucher, Paris; M. L. de Vilmorin, Les Barres, France.)

Paulownia imperialis var. **lanata.** (*B. S. D. F.* 1908, 161.) Much more woolly-pubescent than the type, and the calyx has narrower lobes. Central China. (M. L. de Vilmorin, Les Barres, France.)

***Pennisetum japonicum.** (*G. C.* 1908, xliv. 253; *G. M.* 1908, 760; *Gard.* 1908, 501.) Gramineae. H. A perennial. Leaves very narrow, 2½-3 feet long. Inflorescences 3 in. long or more, enveloped with reddish-violet bristles or awns, and bearing a tuft of white ones at the apex. Japan. (A. Perry.) [*P. compressum*, R. Br.]

Pereskia Godseffiana. (*G. C.* 1908, xliii. 257, f. 114; *R. H.* 1908, 229; *Gfl.* 1908, 326.) Cactaceae. G. A variety of *P. aculeata*, remarkable for the rich coloration of the leaves; when young they are crimson, apricot-yellow and green above, purplish-crimson beneath. It is supposed to have originated in Queensland. (F. Sander & Sons.)

Phellodendron amurense albo-variegatum. (*M. D. G.* 1907, 256.) Rutaceae. H. Leaves variegated, but not constantly, with large white blotches. (Fritz Graf v. Schwerin, Wendisch-Wilmersdorf, Germany.)

Philodendron Duvivieri. (*R. H.* 1908, 230; *Jard.* 1908, 152; *R. H. B.* 1908, 196, 253.) Araceae. S. Leaves broadly and deeply lobed. Brazil. (L. De Smet-Duvivier, Mont St. Amand, Belgium.)

Philodendron Ilsemanii. (*G. C.* 1908, 257, 289, f. 130; *R. H.* 1908, 229; *R. H. B.* 1908, 193.) S. Possibly a form of *P. rubescens* or *P. sagittifolium*, but it is known only in the juvenile stage. Leaves oblong, cordate at the base, dark green, marbled with white, and sometimes, especially when immature, tinged with rose-pink. Brazil. (F. Sander & Sons.)

Phormium atropurpureum nanum. (*Jard.* 1908, 152; *R. H. B.* 1908, 196; *G. C.* 1908, xliii. 284.) Liliaceae. G. A dwarf form of *P. tenax atropurpureum*. (L. De Smet-Duvivier, Mont St. Amand, Belgium.)

Picea albertiana. (*M. D. G.* 1907, 69.) Coniferae. H. Differs from *P. canadensis* in having shorter broader and darker coloured cones, with broadly rounded scales and minute sharply angled bracts. Alberta; British Columbia. (Baron von Feurstenberg, Coesfeld, Westphalia.)

Picea excelsa cupressina. (*M. D. G.* 1907, 252, t. 8.) H. A fastigiate form, the specimen described resembling a gigantic *Cupressus*. (Friedhof zu Tambach, Gotha.)

Pinanga Micholitzii. (*G. C.* 1908, xliii. 257, f. 113; *R. H.* 1908, 229; *R. H. B.* 1908, 194; *Gfl.* 1908, 326.) Palmae. S. An elegant dwarf species reaching a height of 6 ft. Stems slender, tufted, bulbous at the base. Leaves about 3 ft. long, slender, arching; petioles sheathing, dotted with blackish scurf; leaflets 15 in. long, rich green, blotched with yellow above, glaucous-green beneath, tinted with purple when young. Sumatra. (F. Sander & Sons.)

Pleione pogonioides. (*G. C.* 1908, xliii. 190; *J. of H.* 1908, lvi. 274.) Orchidaceae. G. "A pretty dwarf species with rose-coloured flowers." China. [Not the true plant, but *P. yunnanensis*, Rolfe.]

Pleurothallis apiculata. (*Orch.* ii. 40.) Orchidaceae. G. Stems aggregated, 1⅓–1¾ in. long, slender. Leaves linear-lanceolate, 1-2 in. long. Racemes about as long as the leaves, 3–5-flowered. Flowers pale yellow, only about ¼ in. long. Venezuela. (O. Beyrodt, Marienfelde, Berlin.)

Pleurothallis subulifolia. (*Orch.* ii. 91.) G. Stem slender, 1¾ in. long. Leaves subulate, nearly 2 in. long, ⅛ in. thick. Racemes slightly longer than the leaves, 5-flowered or more. Flowers about ¼ in. long, yellow, with purple lines. Brazil. (Mrs. Ida Brandt, Riesbach, Zurich.)

Pollia condensata var. **variegata.** (*R. H. B.* 1908, 407, t.) Commelinaceae. S. The long oblong-lanceolate leaves are dark green, variegated with yellowish white. Trop. Africa. (Brussels B. G.)

Polystachya flexuosa. (*G. C.* 1908, xliv. 150, 276, f. 120; *O. R.* 1908, 276.) Orchidaceae. S. Pseudobulbs about 6 in. high, bearing on the upper part bright green leaves nearly as long. Scape slender, about 1 ft. long, terminated by a lax raceme of small white flowers with a purple-spotted lip. East Tropical Africa. (Sir Trevor Lawrence.) [= *Cyrtopera flexuosa*, Rolfe, in List of 1894. = *Eulophia flexuosa*, Gilg.]

***Polystachya Laurentii.** (*G. C.* 1908, xliv. 348; *O. R.* 1908, 363.) S. A trailing plant, with fleshy green leaves and panicles of white or cream-white flowers. Congo. (Sir Trevor Lawrence.)

Polystichum falcatum var. **Mayi.** *See* **Aspidium.**

Populus canescens pendula. (*M. D. G.* 1907, 256.) Salicaceae. H. A very fine form with pendulous branches. (Copenhagen B. G.)

***Populus Thevestina.** (*M. D. G.* 1907, 67.) H. A very large tree, pyramidal in shape; bark grey; young branches yellowish; buds brown. Leaves very large, almost triangular, undulate, toothed, shining, motile; petioles carmine. Morocco. (C. Sprenger, Vomero, Naples.)

Populus tremula pyramidalis. (*M. D. G.* 1907, 24.) H. A slender pyramidal form. (Lund B. G.)

***Potentilla concolor.** (*B. M.* t. 8180.) Rosaceae. H. A perennial herb more than 1 ft. high. Cauline leaves petiolate or the upper subsessile, pinnate or the upper trifoliolate; leaflets obovate-elliptic, 1–2 in. long, deeply toothed. Cymes lax, few-flowered. Flowers more than 1½ in. across, deep yellow, with an orange-coloured blotch at the base of each petal. Yunnan, China. (Bees, Ltd.)

Primula angustidens. (*G. C.* 1908, xliv. 16.) Primulaceae. H. Closely allied to *P. Poissonii*. Flowers deep clear purple, drooping, borne in several superposed whorls on rigid erect scapes. Yunnan, China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Primula malacoides. (*G. C.* 1908, xliv. 381, 397, ff. 164–165; *G. M.* 1908, 914, 916, f., *N. B. G. Edinb.* iv. 218, t. 28B.) G. or H. Resembles *P. Forbesii*, but it is a larger plant and much more freely branched. Flowers ½–¾ in. across, pink, with a yellowish eye, borne in superposed whorls on slender mealy scapes. Yunnan, China. (Bees, Ltd.)

Primula obconica coerulea. (*J. H. F.* 1907, 374.) G. Flowers blue. (L. Férard, Paris.)

Primula obconica gigantea. (*Jard.* 1908, 123.) G. A fine form, with broad rounded undulate leaves and lilac rose or carmine flowers, which often exceed 1¾ in. across. (Cayeux & Le Clerc; L. Férard, Paris.)

Prunus Pissardi var. **nigra.** (*J. H. F.* 1908, 203.) Rosaceae. H. Leaves very much more purple than in the type. (A. Brochet, Châtenay, Seine, France.) [A form of *P. cerasifera*, Ehrh., var. *atropurpurea*, Dieck.]

Pteris aquilina Nicholsonii. (*G. C.* 1908, xliv. 190; *G. M.* 1908, 714; *G. W.* 1908, 618.) Filices. H. A very slender graceful variety, with narrow drooping fronds about 3 ft. long, 2- or 3-times pinnate; pinnules narrowly linear. New Zealand. (H. B. May & Sons.)

Pteris Lauwaerti. (*T. H.* 1908, 467.) G. Intermediate between *P. tremula* and *P. serrulata*. (M. Lauwaert, Nivelles, Belgium.)

***Pterocarya Rehderiana.** (*Sargent, T. & S.* ii. 79, t. 137.) Juglandaceae. H. A garden hybrid between *P. fraxinifolia* and *P. stenoptera*. See List of 1903. (Arnold Arboretum.)

Ptychoraphis Siebertiana. (*G. C.* 1908, xliii. 257, suppl. ill.; *R. H.* 1908, 229; *Gfl.* 1908, 325.) Palmae. S. An elegant species resembling a *Kentia*. Stems slender, probably tufted in mature plants. Leaves arching, copper-coloured when young, afterwards rich green; petiole clothed with small brownish scales; leaflets 10 in. long, ¾ in. broad, tapering to a long thread-like point. Malaya. (F. Sander & Sons.) [Syn. *Kentia Siebertiana*; R. H. B. 1908, 193.]

***Raphionacme utilis.** (*K. B.* 1908, 209, t.; *B. M.* t. 8221.) Asclepiadaceae. S. Economically important on account of the large quantity of rubber, said to be of good quality, yielded by its large turnip-shaped tubers. Stems annual, 1–4 in. long. Leaves in 2–5 pairs or forming a rosette close to the ground, orbicular to oblong-ovate, 1¼–3⅓ in. long. Flowers in small terminal and axillary cymes. Corolla bright purple, about ½ in. across. Angola. (Kew.)

Rehmannia angulata tigrina. (*Gfl.* 1908, 618.) Scrophulariaceae. H. H. A garden hybrid of which *R. angulata* is one of the parents. (Ver. z. Beförderung des Gartenb., Berlin.)

Rhamnus Frangula aureo-variegata. (*M. D. G.* 1907, 256.) Rhamnaceae. H. Some of the leaves variegated with large yellow blotches. (Fritz Graf v. Schwerin, Wendisch-Wilmersdorf, Germany.)

***Rheum inopinatum.** (*B. M.* t. 8190.) Polygonaceae. H. A small plant with grey-green somewhat bullate leaves which are conspicuously red-veined. Inflorescence paniculate, bright red or crimson. Nutlets orbicular, 3-winged, rather bright red, nearly ½ in. across. Tibet. (Kew.)

***Rhipsalis chloroptera.** (*B. K.* t. 104.) Cactaceae. S. Stem with broad rhomboid or elliptic joints. Flowers about ¾ in. across, yellowish white, with pure white filaments. Probably Brazil.

Rhodazalea Crouxii. (*J. H. F.* 1908, 228, f. 12; *R. H.* 1908, 339.) Ericaceae. H. A hybrid between a garden *Rhododendron* and a variety of *Azalea mollis* [*Rhododendron sinense.*] (Croux & Son, Châtenay, Seine, France.) [Syn. *Azaleodendron Crouxii*; Jard. 1908, 224.]

Rhododendron albiflorum f. plenum. (*M. D. G.* 1907, 75.) Ericaceae. H. Flowers about ¾ in. across, double, all the stamens being petaloid. British Columbia. (Arnold Arboretum.)

***Rhododendron Maddeni** var. **obtusifolium.** (*B. M.* t. 8212.) G. Differs from the type in having the leaves rounded at apex and base, and in the longer calyx-lobes. Assam. (Kew.)

Rhododendron racemosum var. **rigidum.** (*Gfl.* 1908, 561, f. 68, t. 1577, ff. 2–4.) H. A very dwarf plant with short rigid branches, small

leaves, and small pale rose, rose or dark red flowers, which are produced in bunches at the ends of the shoots. The short branches and the arrangement of the flowers distinguish it from *R. racemosum*. Yunnan, China. (Giessen B. G.) [*R. rigidum*, Franch.]

Rhus copallina var **extensa.** (*M. D. G.* 1907, 67.) Anacardiaceae. H. Leaves oval, decurrent, shining, dark green, becoming scarlet in the autumn. Fruits shining red. New Jersey. (C. Sprenger, Vomero, Naples.)

Rhus semialata var **purpurea.** (*M. D. G.* 1907, 67.) H. The large leaves when young are reddish green. Central China. (C. Sprenger.)

***Rhus sinica.** (*G. M.* 1908, 419, f. only.) H. A shrub with pinnate leaves 10–17 in. long. Leaflets in 4–6 pairs, ovate-oblong, 4–5 in. long, acute or acuminate, subcordate at the base, coarsely toothed. Flowers very small, in a panicle up to 12 in. long and 10 in. broad. See *Engl. Bot. Jahrb.* xxix. 432. China. (Paul & Son, Cheshunt.)

Rhus vernicifera columnaris. (*M. D. G.* 1907, 256.) H. A fastigiate form. (Park zu Augny, Metz.)

Ribes Giraldii. (*Späth Cat.* 1908-9, n. 130, 121.) Saxifragaceae. H. A dwarf species with long slender spreading branches bearing short spines and velvety-green leaves. Young shoots with purple cortex. Flowers greenish, in racemes 2½ in. long. Berries red. N. China. (L. Späth, Berlin.)

Robinia Kelseyi. (*G. C.* 1908, xliv. 426, f. 174; *B. M.* t. 8213.) Leguminosae. H. Similar to *R. hispida*, but the leaflets are narrower and the flowers smaller. Shrub 3–10 ft. high. Leaves pinnate; leaflets in 4 or 5 pairs, oblong-lanceolate, ½–1½ in. long, ⅓–½ in. broad. Racemes 5–8-flowered, up to 3½ in. long. Corolla rose-coloured, the standard erect and about 1 in. across. N. America. (Kew.)

***Rodgersia tabularis.** (*G. C.* 1908, xliv. 210, f. 89.) Saxifragaceae. H. A handsome foliage plant. Leaves peltate, irregularly lobed, about 1 ft. across; petioles 2–3 ft. long, covered with stiff white hairs which are dark at the base. Flowering-stems about 3 ft. high, bearing an arching panicle of white flowers. N. China; Corea. (Kew.)

Rosa Freundiana. (*Gfl.* 1908, 470, f. 60.) Rosaceae. H. Apparently a hybrid between *R moschata* and *R. gallica*. (Berlin-Dahlem B. G.)

***Rosa Moyesii.** (*G. C.* 1908, xliii. 390; *Gard.* 1908, 318, f.; *G. M.* 1908, 478, f.) H. Stems very prickly. Leaves up to 7 in. long; leaflets 7-13, often 9 or 11, elliptic or elliptic-lanceolate, prickly beneath. Flowers solitary at the ends of short lateral shoots, 2–2¾ in. across, ruby-red. Petals somewhat fleshy. Fruit red, ovoid, 1¼ in. long, crowned by the persistent erect calyx-segments. See *K. B.* 1906, 159. W. China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Rosa multiflora var. **hupehensis.** (*M. D. G.* 1907, 68.) H. A very luxuriant form, with large bunches of pale rose flowers. Central China. (C. Sprenger, Vomero, Naples.)

Rosa yedoensis. (*G. C.* 1908, xliii. 386.) H. Similar to *R. rugosa* in foliage and to *R. multiflora* in inflorescence, the flowers being numerous, rather small, and pink. Japan.

***Rubus coreanus.** (*Späth. Cat.* 1908–9, n. 130, 123; *M. D. G.* 1907, 68.) Rosaceae. H. Stems erect, about 6 ft. high, hoary; young shoots dark brown. Leaves with 2 or 3 pairs of light green leaflets. Flowers rose or purple, in very large terminal panicles. China; Corea. (L. Späth, Berlin; C. Sprenger, Vomero, Naples.)

Rubus Parkeri. (*Späth. Cat.* 1908–9, n. 130, 123.) H. Plant thickly and softly glandular-hairy. Stems long and slender. Leaves often in 2 rows, undivided, ovate-lanceolate, about 3 in. long, deeply cordate at the base, rugose, a peculiar velvety dull green, brown on the young shoots. China. (L. Späth, Berlin.)

Rudbeckia fulgida compacta. (*Gfl.* 1908, 621.) Compositae. H. A dwarf compact-growing form. (Ver. z. Beförderung des Gartenb., Berlin.)

Saccolabium dasypogon. (*G. C.* 1908 xliv. 316; *O. R.* 1908, 342.) Orchidaceae. S. A pretty species allied to *S. bellinum*. Sepals and petals yellow. Lip white, with purple markings. Nepal. (Sir Trevor Lawrence.)

***Salix Safsaf.** (*M. D. G.* 1907, 68.) Salicaceae. G. A fine tree with pendulous branches, the younger with pale green bark, and light green leaves, shining silvery grey beneath. Introduced into Italy many years ago. N. & Trop. Africa.

Sambucus canadensis delicatissima. (*M. D. G.* 1907, 256.) Caprifoliaceae. H. Leaves lustrous golden-yellow. Berries pale cherry-red, distinctly paler than in the type. (Fritz Graf v. Schwerin, Wendisch-Wilmersdorf, Germany.)

Sambucus nigra nana. (*M. D. G.* 1907. 256.) H. A weak-growing variety forming a globose bush about 3 ft. high. (Fritz Graf v. Schwerin.)

***Sanchezia parvibracteata.** (*K. B.* 1908, 253.) Acanthaceae. S. Near to *S. nobilis* from which it differs by having wingless petioles, smaller bracts with fewer (3–5) flowers, and longer staminodes. Corolla yellow, about 2 in. long. Trop. America. (Kew.)

Sapindus Drummondii. (*M. D. G.* 1907, 74.) Sapindaceae. H.? A tree reaching a height of about 50 ft. Leaves glabrous or slightly pubescent beneath; leaflets 7–19, obliquely lanceolate, often falcate, 1¼–4 in. long, acuminate. Panicles terminal, 4–8 in. long, dense. Flowers white, only about ⅛ in. across. S. United States; Kansas; Northern Mexico. (Arnold Arboretum.)

***Sarcococca ruscifolia.** (*G. C.* 1908, xliv. 452; *J. of H.* 1908, lvii. 623.) Euphorbiaceae. A dwarf evergreen shrub, with bright green shining leaves about 1 in. long, resembling those of a *Ruscus*. Flowers small, fragrant, whitish, produced in small axillary clusters. Fruits bright blue. China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

***Saxifraga ambigua.** (*G. C.* 1908, xliii. 277.) Saxifragaceae. H. A natural hybrid between *S. media* and *S. aretioides*. Pyrenees. (F. Sundermann, Lindau, Bavaria.)

***Saxifraga Bertolonii.** (*G. C.* 1908, xliii. 277.) H. A garden hybrid between *S. thessalica* and *S. porophylla*. (F. Sundermann.)

***Saxifraga Borisii.** (*G. C.* 1908, xliii. 277.) H. A garden hybrid between *S. marginata* and *S. Ferdinandi-Coburgi*. (Sofia Court G.; F. Sundermann.)

***Saxifraga Burnatii.** (*G. C.* 1908, xliii. 277.) H. A natural hybrid between *S. cochlearis* and *S. Aizoon*, Maritime Alps. (F. Sundermann.)

***Saxifraga eudoxiana.** (*G. C.* 1908, xliii. 277.) H. A garden hybrid between *S. Ferdinandi-Coburgi* and *S. sancta*. (Sofia Court G.; F. Sundermann.)

***Saxifraga Kyrillii.** (*G. C.* 1908, xliii. 277.) H. A garden hybrid between *S. marginata* and *S. Ferdinandi-Coburgi*. It is more like *S. marginata*, while *S. Borisii*, with the same parentage, is nearer *S. Ferdinandi-Coburgi*. (Sofia Court G.; F. Sundermann.)

***Saxifraga Obristii.** (*G. C.* 1908, xliii. 277.) H. A garden hybrid between *S. Burseriana* and *S. marginata*. (F. Sundermann.)

***Saxifraga Paulinae.** (*G. C.* 1908, xliii. 277.) H. A garden hybrid between *S. Burseriana minor* and *S. Ferdinandi-Coburgi*. (F. Sundermann.)

***Saxifraga Petraschii.** (*G. C.* 1908, xliii. 277, f. 121.) H. A garden hybrid between *S. tombeanensis* and *S. Rocheliana*. (F. Sundermann.)

Saxifraga Vetteriana. (*B. H. B.* 1908, 226.) H. A spontaneous hybrid between *S. hederacea* and *S. Huetiana*. (Hort. Boissier, Valleyres, Switzerland.)

Scaphyglottis alba. (*K. B.* 1908, 415.) Orchidaceae. S. Stems fascicled, narrowly spindle-shaped, 1¾–2 in. long, 2-leaved. Leaves linear, 1¾–2½ in. long, minutely bilobed at the apex. Flowers small, white, in fascicles of 3 or 4. Sepals oblong, ⅛ in. long, subconnivent. Petals somewhat narrower. Lip cuneate-oblong, almost entire. Native country unknown. (Glasnevin B. G.; F. Sander & Sons.)

Schizandra chinensis var. **rubra.** (*M. D. G.* 1907, 68.) Magnoliaceae. H. Flowers copper-red. N. China. (C. Sprenger, Vomero, Naples.)

***Scilla cilicica.** (*G. C.* 1908, xliv. 194, f. 81.) Liliaceae. H. Near *S. sibirica*. Bulb larger, bluish violet. Leaves 4–8 in. long, about ½ in. broad at the apex, obtuse, midrib elevated on the underside. Scape slightly taller than the leaves, slightly compressed laterally. Pedicels ½ as long as the flowers. Flowers 2–6, bright blue often tinged with violet, similar in shape and size to those of *S. sibirica*. Filaments white, thread-like. Cilicia, Asia Minor. (W. Siehe, Mersina, Asia Minor.)

Selaginella Emiliana aurea. (*G. C.* 1908, xliv. 253; *G. M.* 1908, 760, f.) Selaginellaceae. S. A yellow-tinted variety. (J. Hill & Son.)

Sigmatogyne Pantlingii. (*O. R.* 1908, 342.) Orchidaceae. S. A little plant, the scape including the flower being only 1¼ in. long. Sepals scarcely ⅔ in. long, oblong. Petals similar, but narrower. Lip entire, oblong, dilated towards the apex. The genus is allied to *Panisea*. Assam. (Sir Trevor Lawrence.)

Sigmatostalix Eliae. (*K. B.* 1908, 416.) Orchidaceae. S. Pseudobulbs compressed, ovate-oblong, scarcely ¾ in. long, 1-leaved at the apex, 2- or 3-leaved at the base. Leaves oblong, ¾–3 in. long, very shortly 2-toothed. Scapes slender, about 7 in. long, many-flowered. Flowers about ⅓ in. long, yellow, spotted with reddish brown. Colombia. (J. Birchenall.)

***Silene laciniata Purpusi.** (*G. M.* 1908, 765.) Caryophyllaceae. H. A dwarf spreading plant. Flowering-stems 6–8 in. high. Leaves narrow, green, somewhat woolly. Flowers rich cardinal-red, produced nearly throughout the summer. Mexico. (W. Artindale & Son.)

Smilax excelsa triangulata. (*M. D. G.* 1907, 256.) Liliaceae. H. Leaves triangular, only about half the size of those of the type. Servia. (Fritz Graf v. Schwerin, Wendisch-Wilmersdorf, Germany.)

Smodingium argutum. (*R. H.* 1908, 384, f. 142.) Anacardiaceae. H. H. A climbing glabrous shrub allied to *Rhus*. Leaves trifoliolate, on long slender petioles; leaflets lanceolate, acuminate, 4–5 in. long, coarsely and sharply toothed. Flowers scarcely ⅛ in. long, in a large panicle. S. Africa. (G. Boucher, Paris.)

Sobralia Lanthoinei. (*T. H.* 1908, 608.) Orchidaceae. G. The flowers appear all together instead of in succession, as is usual in the genus. Colombia. (Duchesne & Lanthoine, Watermael, Belgium.) [*S. Ruckeri*, Linden & Reichb. f.]

Sobralia Siebertiana. (*G. C.* 1908, xliii. 390; *O. R.* 1908, 203.) G. A garden hybrid between *S. macrantha alba* and *S. Hodgkinsoni*. (F. Sander & Sons.)

Sophora japonica columnaris. (*M. D. G.* 1907, 256.) Leguminosae. H. A fastigiate form. (Fritz Graf v. Schwerin, Wendisch-Wilmersdorf, Germany.)

Sophora japonica praecox. (*M. D. G.* 1907, 256.) H. Flowers freely when only 2 years old. (W. F. Niemetz, Temesvár, Hungary.)

Stanhopea costaricensis. (*Orch.* ii. 128.) Orchidaceae. S. Racemes pendulous, 3–6-flowered. Flowers comparable to a pale form of *S. Wardii*, 4½–5 in. across, pale yellow, densely purple dotted, especially in the centre. The lip is remarkable in having 2 prominent keels on each side, and the column has a small trianglar wing at the apex. Reintroduced; it was cultivated in Germany in 1860. Costa Rica. (P. Wolter, Magdeburg, Germany.)

Stanhopea tigrina var. **splendens.** (*Orch.* ii. 61.) S. Distinguished by the deeper colour of its flowers. (Dr. Berliner.)

***Stanhopea tigrina** var. **superba.** (*G. C.* 1908, xliv. 76; *G. M.* 1908, 588, 625, f.; *Gard.* 1908, 379.) S. An exceptionally large and richly coloured form. Flowers cream-yellow, blotched with vivid crimson. (Charlesworth & Co.)

Stokesia cyanea alba. (*G. M.* 1908, 521; *Lemoine Cat.* 1908-9, n. 170, iv.) Compositae. H. H. Flower-heads pure white, with a shade of mauve at the base of the florets. (A. Perry; V. Lemoine & Son, Nancy.)

Tamarix rubella. (*B. S. B. F.* 1907, 256; *J. H. F.* 1907, 613.) Tamaricaceae. H. H. Tree or shrub with sombre red erect branches. Leaves minute, semi-amplexicaul, imbricate, lightly dotted. Bracts ovate, acute, almost as long as the calyx. Calyx-segments 4, oblong. Petals 4, linear-oblong, rose. Stamens 4, with long filaments and dark purple anthers. Algeria. (Algiers B. G.)

Tithonia diversifolia. (*G. C.* 1908, xliv. 24.) Compositae. H. H. Resembles a *Helianthus*. The plant has a broad roundish habit, with spreading robust branches and alternate leaves. Flower-heads about 4 in. across, borne usually 3 together on short thickened peduncles at the end of the branches; ray-florets rich golden-yellow. Mexico. (La Mortola.) [Syn. *Mirasolia diversifolia*, Hemsl.]

Trichopilia Hennisiana. (*Orch.* ii. 99, 121, f. 18.) Orchidaceae. G. Flowers very fragrant, larger than in *T. suavis* or *T. fragrans*, pure white, with 2 zones of golden-yellow on the lip. Sepals and petals lanceolate, shortly pointed, 2¼–3 in. long. Lip somewhat longer, convolute, obscurely 4-lobed. Colombia. (W. Hennis, Hildesheim, Germany.)

Trichopilia nobilis alba. (*G. C.* 1908, xliv. 150; *G. M.* 1908, 660.) G. Flowers pure white, without the yellow blotch usually present. (Charlesworth & Co.) [Syn. *Pilumna nobilis alba*; Gard. 1908, 421. A form of *Trichopilia fragrans*, Lindl., var. *nobilis*.]

Tulbaghia Simmleri. (*B. H. B.* 1908, 988, f.) Liliaceae. G. Bulb ovoid. Leaves lorate-lanceolate, rather obtuse. Scape much longer than the leaves. Flowers small, rose, with ovate-oblong segments; corona urn-shaped, crenately 3-lobed. Transvaal. (W. Barbey, Pierrière, Geneva.)

***Tunica Saxifraga fl. pl.** (*G. C.* 1908, xliv. 35; *Gard.* 1901, 226, 347, June 6, ix. f.) Caryophyllaceae. H. Flowers semi-double, about ½ in. across, of a deeper pink than in the type. (Royal Tottenham Nursery, Dedemsvaart, Holland; G. Reuthe.)

Vanda amoena var. **Sanderae.** (*G. C.* 1908, xliv. 116; *G. W.* 1908, 564; *O. R.* 1908, 275.) Orchidaceae. S. A natural hybrid between *V. Roxburghii* and *V. coerulea*, the latter being the seed-parent. Flowers more handsome than in the type. (F. Sander & Sons.)

Vanda coerulea Charlesworthii. *G. C.* 1908, xliv. 316, 374, f. 160; *O. R.* 1908, 361, f. 44; *G. M.* 1908, 831, f.) S. Flowers large, entirely pure white except a little yellow on the base of the lip. (Charlesworth & Co.)

Vanda suavis pallida. (*G. C.* 1908, xliii. 190; *Gard.* 1908, 188, f.; *G. M.* 1908, 244.) S. Probably identical with *V. suavis Sanderae*. The flowers are cream-white, with numerous yellowish green spots on the sepals and petals. (Th. Pauwels, Meirlebeke, Ghent.)

***Verbascum leianthum.** (*G. C.* 1908, xliv. 171, f. 71; *Gard.* 1908, 509, f.) Scrophulariaceae. H. A robust plant, with very large basal leaves, sometimes 4 ft. long and 2 ft. broad, and a flowering-stem attaining a height of 14 ft., the whole covered with a dense felt of whitish hairs. Inflorescence much branched, up to 7 ft. long and 3½ ft. broad. Flowers ¾ in. across, bright yellow. Asia Minor. (T. Smith, Newry; Glasnevin B. G.)

Verbascum newryense. (*Gard.* 1908, 509.) H. A garden hybrid between *V. Chaixii* and *V. phlomoides*. (T. Smith, Newry.)

Verbesina diversifolia ?. (*G. C.* 1908, xliv. 24.) Compositae. G. A large evergreen bush, about 10 ft. high and nearly as broad. Leaves alternate, bipinnatifid, about 16 in. long including the broadly winged petiole. Flower-heads very numerous, pure white, small, resembling those of some species of *Achillea*, arranged in broad flat cymes on long peduncles. Brazil; Costa Rica. [The plant in cultivation is from the last named country and is possibly not the true *V. diversifolia*, DC.] (La Mortola.)

Viburnum tomentosum var. **lanceatum.** (*Sargent, T. & S.* ii. 109.) Caprifoliaceae. H. "Differs from the type in its more pubescent narrower and smaller leaves, with fewer and less closely set veins." Japan. (Arnold Arboretum.)

Viola cornuta purpurea. (*G. C.* 1908, xliv. 253; *G. M.* 1908, 760; *Gard.* 1908, 501.) Violaceae. H. Flowers rich purple or violet-purple. (Gunn & Sons.)

Viscaria oculata candida. (*Gfl.* 1908, 633.) Caryophyllaceae. H. Flowers pure white, about 2 in. across. (M. Herb, Naples.) [*Lychnis Viscaria*, Linn., var. *alba*.]

Vitex trifolia var. **unifoliolata.** (*M. D. G.* 1907, 69.) Verbenaceae. G. Distinguished by having undivided ovate leaves. Japan. (C. Sprenger, Vomero, Naples.)

Vitis repens. (*Veitch, Nov.* 1908–9, 8, 29, f.) Ampelidaceae. H. A self-clinging strong-growing species. Leaves reddish brown above when young, deep claret colour beneath, the older deep green with a peculiar velvety appearance. cordate-ovate, slightly trilobed, 5–6 in. long. India; China, etc. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

***Warpuria clandestina.** (*K. B.* 1908, 261; *J. R. H. S.* xxxiv. 96.) Acanthaceae. S. The type of a new genus. A dwarf perennial herb with short branches. Leaves opposite, approximate, oblong or oblong-lanceolate, 2½–3 in. long, entire or nearly so, pale green above, with a broad zigzag black band down each side of the midrib. Flowers minute, white, in dense head-like long-pedunculate axillary cymes. Madagascar. (Kew; R. H. Beddome.)

Zephyranthes aurea. (*G. C.* 1908, xliii. 390; *G. M.* 1908, 478; *Gard.* 1908, 325, f.) Amaryllidaceae. G. Leaves narrow, acute, about 1 ft. long. Flowers erect, funnel-shaped, orange-yellow, nearly 3 in. across. See *R. H.* 1904, 166, f. 67. Peru. (Sir Trevor Lawrence.)

Zinnia Haageana stellata. (*Gfl.* 1908, 632.) Compositae. H. H. Florets twisted and acuminate, orange-yellow. (M. Herb, Naples.)

Zizyphus Giraldii. (*M. D. G.* 1907, 69.) Rhamnaceae. H. A fine tree with a slender stem and compact crown. Leaves large, ovate, light green, slightly toothed. Fruits oval, black, edible. N. China. (C. Sprenger, Vomero, Naples.)